

## Americans in Tehran embassy face spy trial

Speaking in the holy city of Qom yesterday Ayatollah Khomeini told "The Times" that American diplomats held hostage in the embassy in Teheran will face trial on espionage charges. He said President Carter was in breach of "international law" by refusing to extradite the Shah and maintaining "spies" in the embassy.

## Ayatollah issues threat in Qom interview

From Robert Fisk  
Qom, Nov 18

Although at least three of the United States Embassy hostages are to be released in Tehran, the remaining American diplomats held captive are to face trial on espionage charges on the personal orders of Ayatollah Khomeini—unless President Carter extradites the Shah to Iran.

While the students occupying the American compound in Tehran were preparing to release the women and blacks among the hostages, the Ayatollah was walking into a sparsely-furnished room at the front of his heavily-guarded home in Qom to pronounce on the fate of the remaining 50 or so American diplomats held prisoner.

Sitting cross-legged on a small blue-and-white patterned carpet and staring fixedly at the floor in front of him, the Iranian religious leader who seemed remarkably fit, despite the official reports of his "fatigue", announced that they "will be tried—and those guilty of espionage will submit to the verdict of the court".

Since the revolution, almost everyone found guilty of spying in the country has been sentenced to death. Asked if he could guarantee the lives of the remaining American diplomats, the Ayatollah paused for a moment and then replied: "It would be appropriate to say that as long as they (the hostages) stay here, they are under the banner of Islam and cannot be harmed."

But obviously, as long as this matter continues, they will remain here—and until the Shah is returned to our country, they may be tried."

The Ayatollah, who was speaking to *The Times* and two American television reporters, has clearly decided that the Shah's extradition should be the dominant theme of Iranian foreign policy despite the international furor created by the Embassy occupation. He appears determined to employ any device to persuade President Carter to submit to Iran's demands.

Although he implied that the Americans would not face trial if the Shah was returned, Ayatollah Khomeini made it more than clear that the remaining diplomats in Tehran would face a public trial on charges of espionage if the Shah was not returned. In the Ayatollah's opinion—and he expressed this repeatedly to us today—it is President Carter who is in breach of "international law" by refusing to extradite the Shah and by maintaining "spies" in the American Embassy. Diplomatic immunity did not extend to spies, he said.

Unsmiling and grave-faced, Ayatollah Khomeini, who was dressed in black robes and a black *amami* turban, thought carefully before uttering each statement. Only when he talked of "American espionage" in Iran did his voice lose its calm monotone and rise in anger.

His voice sounded tired, but aware from his sitting in front of him, the Ayatollah's face seemed alert. When the interview was ended, he leapt to his feet with the energy of a young man, his eyes glancing

intently at everyone present, then left the room hurriedly. He did not smile once.

The interview was arranged by the American National Broadcasting Corporation and American Broadcasting Corporation television networks, and the Ayatollah's words were primarily directed towards an American audience.

When Mr John Hart of NBC, for example, asked him if relations with the United States might be broken off entirely, he replied that this might be considered. If an American Embassy continued to operate in Tehran, it would only be able to do so if the mission was not engaged in espionage.

The Islamic leader did not specify exactly what spying activities he believes the Embassy staff to be guilty of. Certainly the documents revealed by the students occupying the Embassy compound in Tehran have in themselves disclosed no complex conspiracy against the present authorities.

The three hostages to be released were presented to the international press inside the American Embassy tonight. Two black United States Marines—Sergeant Dell Maples and Sergeant William Quieres—and Miss Kathy Gross answered questions after 300 students, including 100 women dressed in the traditional Islamic *chadors*, had sung songs praising the Ayatollah.

Sergeant Maples, dressed in a combat jacket and army fatigues, said he thought the Iranian revolution had been "a good thing". The students "believe in what they are fighting for", Miss Gross said. Conditions for the other hostages were "very good", although she admitted that "maybe people have been mentally upset".

Tehran, Nov 15—Dr Muhammad Beheshti, secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, said tonight that Iran would break off diplomatic relations with the United States unless it changes its attitude towards Iran—Reuters.

Patrick Brogan writes from Washington: The threat that American hostages being held in Tehran might be put on trial has reinforced Washington's reluctance to comment on the affair.

The States Department could only say that it did not know when the handful of hostages released would be allowed to leave how many were involved, and what would happen next.

The blacks and women, whose departure has been promised, will be kept away from the press for a while, ostensibly to protect them.

The authorities are obviously deeply concerned that, if the released hostages disclose that conditions for their captors are really bad, there will be a severe public reaction here, which in turn might jeopardize the hostages' lives.

Mr Ali Agha, the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires here, who appeared on a television programme this morning, avoided questions about the possible trial of the hostages, and said the seizure of the Embassy should be seen in the context of "at least 27 years of terror, torture, political and economic repression."



Photograph by Brian Harris

Thames barrier: With a dangerously high tide expected for the Thames on Thursday (writes Alan Hamilton), renewed pressure is being expected from the highest level to ensure speedy completion of the belated and expensive Thames barrier.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, who has overall responsibility for national flood defences, and Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the Greater London Council, are to meet the barrier's main contractors to emphasize the urgency of the works and to ensure that a good rate of progress is maintained.

The barrier at Woolwich should have been ready for the present high-risk winter season, but latest estimates suggest that it will be ready in 1982. Both Mr Walker, whose department is meeting three quarters of the £420m cost, and the GLC are known to be deeply concerned that the work is so far behind schedule. They fear that a high

surge tide may breach the inadequate defences. Work has been considerably speeded up since last year, when the GLC injected an extra £10m into the contract, most of which will go as bonuses to the construction crews for completing specific parts of the work on time.

Last week the GLC mounted a £100,000 publicity campaign aimed at the million people who live or work in the 47 square miles of the capital that are at risk. The GLC plans a number of other publicity campaigns, including further full-scale flood alert exercises, before the barrier's completion date.

In the photograph is the barrier which in the early 1980s should be London's flood defence system.

Next Monday: Why the barrier is three years late and costing twice the original estimate.

## Muzorewa warning to two political parties representing Patriotic Front

From Eric Marsden  
Salisbury, Nov 18

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister, returned home to be greeted as the victor of the Lancaster House constitutional conference by tens of thousands of supporters today and warned the Patriotic Front at an airport press conference that if its guerrillas failed to observe a ceasefire, the political party or parties which represented them might be disqualified from the coming general election.

He said that if it proved beyond reasonable doubt that elements of Zimra (the fighting faction of the Patriotic Front led by Mr Joshua Nkomo) or Zanu (the fighting faction led by Mr Robert Mugabe) was continuing to fight, Zanu or Zanu (the respective political parties) would be disqualified. They would be ignoring a ceasefire agreement made and admini-

stered by the representative of the Queen. Earlier, Bishop Muzorewa had refused to reply to a question on whether Patriotic Front guerrillas would be allowed access to the country with their arms, saying that this was still under negotiation.

The Bishop was greeted by a crowd estimated by a group of policemen at 70,000, though other seasoned observers put it at about half that number. Banners hailed him as "Muzorewa the sanctions-remover". "The man who brought you world recognition", "The Masses of our times" and "The man who could afford to stand down because he had faith in you, the people, to return him to power."

He had spent the night in Johannesburg after a brief meeting with Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, soon after his arrival from London on Saturday. In another

week or two it will not be necessary for the Prime Minister to make such a diversion, as British Airways are preparing to resume direct flights to Salisbury after 14 years.

When the cheering, adulation and impromptu dancing had subsided and the black drum majorettes had marched off, the Bishop told the crowd in the Shona language that during his 10-week London visit he had fulfilled all his promises—that sanctions would be lifted, the country returned to legality and international recognition and peace restored.

He was reminded at the press conference that when he left Salisbury in September he had said he could only spare two weeks for the conference and saw no point in another election. He replied that he had agreed to new elections when he and his delegation found out that

## Cabinet to discuss Blunt affair strategy

By Michael Holford  
Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, is to discuss with her Cabinet colleagues this morning how best the Government can approach Parliament in handling the growing concern over the "Blunt affair".

There were suggestions that the Prime Minister would order a full-scale inquiry into events concerning Professor Anthony Blunt, including the fact that past Prime Ministers have stated they were not informed, and that a motion to this effect would be put to the Commons to meet a press for a debate. Mr Edward Heath last night joined the list of previous Prime Ministers who said that they had not been informed.

Ministers were saying last night, however, that no decision has been taken on whether such a motion would be tabled in the Commons to facilitate a debate. It will be considered this morning with other options.

Mrs Thatcher may decide to make a further statement, but this would be from the dispatch board and not in the form of a written parliamentary answer as happened on the first occasion. Alternatively, there could be a different form of motion before the Commons.

What does appear certain, and this is what is coming from several quarters, is that the Government would be foolish to allow an emergency debate on the basis of a successful application under Standing Order No 3.

Labour backbencher Mr William Whitely (Epsom Central) is to make such an application this afternoon and the Speaker will have to give a ruling. Besides ministers who are advising against such a course, it became known last night that several ministers take a similar view and that the Government has been informed.

The Government is bound therefore to make a statement in the Commons today setting out its intentions. Although Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues are not involved in what happened more than 15 years ago, ministers are acutely conscious that the Government cannot afford to be seen mishandling events because of the effect it could have on its image generally.

The storm that has arisen since Mrs Thatcher's statement has not surprised ministers. The Prime Minister and her advisers are well aware that there would be demands for more information. What has surprised some shadow ministers, however, is the fact that Mrs Thatcher was prepared to give such a detailed written reply.

It was explained last night that ministers had not decided on their next course because they wanted to have the weekend for reflection, a clear indication that there are innumerable pitfalls in their way and they do not want to cause serious embarrassment.

The pressure for a debate was intensified yesterday when Mr Ted Leadbitter, Labour MP for Harlepool, whose question to Mrs Thatcher provoked the original reply, said he had written to Mrs Thatcher calling for a Commons discussion.

His letter, which will be delivered today, says: "A great deal of comment has been made since the Prime Minister answered my question last week on Anthony Blunt and national security. A number of issues have now arisen causing public concern. I now feel it is important to seriously consider the need for a full debate in the House."

He adds: "In addition, an inquiry appears to be needed to clear up issues beyond the guilt of one man which are required to be examined." One of the major questions needing examination was the academic's "links" in the Civil Service which puts certain people above the law, he says. Others were the questions of accountability and control, and the powers of the Attorney General.

Still in hiding, and photograph page 2  
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## Exchange rate will be kept up at expense of balance of payments

By David Blake and  
Caroline Atkinson

In a major shift from the previous administration's policy, the Government has decided to keep the pound's exchange rate high and accept that Britain will not have a significant payments surplus or its "current account" throughout the early 1980s.

The shift in policy is part of the Government's determination to make the battle against inflation its top economic priority. As part of the price it recognises that there may have to be sacrifices in output and employment, at least in the short term. Tight monetary policies will be used to attract funds from overseas, which will be needed to maintain a strong pound at a time when the current account is in deficit.

The policy is sharply different from that advocated by the last Labour Government. Labour stated on a number of occasions that a current account surplus was necessary for Britain in the early 1980s to repay foreign debts and to finance the deficit on our capital account as the private sector invests overseas.

Behind the Government's switch of policy is the fear that attempts to achieve a current account surplus would mean getting the exchange rate down to a level which would have damaging inflationary consequences, in spite of the benefits of a strong pound.

A high exchange rate makes it more difficult to sell our products abroad and easier for foreign companies to make inroads here. This in turn makes it more difficult for British industries to make profits and to grow.

Ministers seem to have decided, however, that these risks are worth taking as the price of a strong pound. A strong pound is seen as a first priority. They have clearly been influenced by views such as those held by Professor Terry Burns, who was over at the Treasury last night, and by Mrs Thatcher, who has argued that changes in the exchange

rate are one of the prime factors which influence inflation. The Government's policy throws a wholly new light on the recent decision to abolish exchange controls. Many outside and some inside the Government thought this heralded a new willingness to see sterling come down, in order to restore industrial competitiveness.

Although some advocates of the move clearly felt this way, the move should actually be seen within the much broader context of the Government's willingness to expose its monetary policies to international examination.

Abolishing exchange controls makes the British financial system much more sensitive to movements of interest rates in other countries and to comparisons between United Kingdom and foreign monetary and fiscal policies.

Thus, the prime means by which the exchange rate is held up is likely to be a tighter monetary policy in the United Kingdom than in the rest of the world. This is thought to be much more important in the long term than any intervention policy.

The Government remains committed to the view that the pound must be allowed to float on foreign exchange markets. A problem is that removing exchange controls is likely to cause, initially, a flow of funds out of the country as investors try to diversify their assets by purchasing foreign portfolios.

The Government could decide that using funds from its reserves to match this outflow would not breach its general commitment to a free-floating exchange rate. If public sector reserves were reduced and private assets overseas increased, this would fit in with the overall plan to reduce the role of the public sector. Such a policy could be pursued only so far without toppling over into intervention in the traditional sense. A further constraint is the Prime Minister's known

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## Two lifeboats capsized in rescue attempt

From Ronald Fyfe  
Edinburgh

Two lifeboats overturned in a gale-force wind over the sea off the coast of the Shetland Islands yesterday, but the crew were rescued. The lifeboats, from the islands of Barra and Islay, righted themselves without serious injury to the crews.

The Danish ship was later towed into Castletay, Barra, by a fishing vessel. A rescue began when coast guards at Oban, Strathclyde, heard that the coaster, *Lone Dania*, was listing and required help in heavy seas near a light-house about nine miles from Barra. A Royal Navy helicopter from the *Princess Seaward*, Strathclyde, and the two lifeboats were launched.

The Barra lifeboat was about two hours out of Castletay when it capsized. It rolled over and ropes on the deck broke free fouling a propeller. The

engine stalled leaving the vessel adrift.

A second helicopter flew to the lifeboat and four of the crew were lifted off. Two had minor injuries.

The lifeboat was taken in tow by the fishing vessel *Sapphire*, but later the towline broke and a second one had to be put on board.

The Islay lifeboat, which had set out from Port Askaig when a huge wave heaved into its side, turning the vessel over. Mr Frank Spears, secretary of the Islay lifeboat station, said: "When she returned upright the radar had been torn off and equipment on deck damaged or washed away. The port propeller was not working properly and there was no alternative but to limp back on one engine. Both lifeboats were fitted with self-righting gear."

## Teacher crisis in sciences getting worse

There is a critical shortage of physics teachers, the Association for Science Education says. The number entering secondary schools is less than half the amount five years ago, and an unpublished survey shows that one third of those teaching the subject were unqualified in that field. The number of mathematics and chemistry teachers entering schools has dropped sharply over the past five years, the survey shows. There will be only enough qualified physics teachers to work with children over the age of 14.

## Prior move to counter leftists

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, has said he favours the Civil Service unions holding their meetings at "core" time instead of after office hours in a move to counter what ministers regard as growing leftist influence.

## M Giscard likely to shun clash

President Giscard d'Estaing comes to Britain today for talks with Mrs Thatcher, among signs that the French Government wishes to avoid anything giving the impression of a Franco-British confrontation. It is emphasized in Paris that the Community budget, fish or mutton issues, likely to be raised by the Prime Minister, can be dealt with only at the Dublin "summit".

## Reagan lead in poll

Mr Ronald Reagan has won a strident poll of Florida Republicans, but his margin over the party's other presidential candidates was not great. Mr George Bush, a former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, made a surprisingly good showing.

## Ford writes off BL

Ford has written off BL as a serious competitor. Replying to union pay demands, the American company's United Kingdom subsidiary says that BL's internal difficulties are so great that the real threat to Ford's share of the British market comes from international importers.

## Pilgrimage by Pope to Turkey

The Pope is to visit Turkey on a pilgrimage to promote the endeavour of Christian unity. The Pope is to meet the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, Dimítrios, who has primacy of honour among Eastern Orthodox churches.

## Bolivia coup fiasco

Failure of the Bolivian military coup, begun on November 1, marks a new political atmosphere in which any military leader will have to think twice before attempting to seize power.

## British law in Israel

Harsh anti-terrorist regulations drawn up by the British in the violent closing stages of the Palestine mandate are being used by the Israeli Government in its moves to deport Mr Bassam Shakar, Arab mayor of Nablus.

## Doctors warned of computer trials

Britain's family doctors have been warned by the BMA that there is a risk of patients' medical records going into a child health central computer before confidentiality has been safeguarded. The general practitioners' committee has been told that two area health authorities have begun trial schemes.

## Seychelles: Indian Ocean republic tense

Seychelles: Indian Ocean republic tense over President René reports a plot.

## Chicago: Terrorism a fashionable plot

Chicago: Terrorism a fashionable plot for study in West.

## România: Party congress caught

România: Party congress caught between need for austerity and fading enthusiasm of people.

## China: More arrests in Peking for self

China: More arrests in Peking for self-report of trial.

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## reasons why we must go on caring.

The people of Cambodia have suffered too much. Two million people have died. Many of them little children. Understandably many of the survivors are in a critical state.

But there is hope. Food and trucks are now arriving. We must make sure that they continue to do so until new crops can be harvested. Otherwise thousands more will die. And that must not happen again.

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Please pay Oxfam £ \_\_\_\_\_ Pounds/month/Year starting on \_\_\_\_\_ until further notice.  
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200 Regent Street, Oxford OX2 7BK. The first year of your Oxfam will go directly to Cambodia. Subsequent donations will support wherever the need is greatest.



HOME NEWS

# Minister's plan to cut influence of left in Civil Service unions

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

The Government is considering steps to counter what ministers see as increasing left-wing influence in the Civil Service unions.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, wants union meetings in the Civil Service to take place during "core" time rather than "flexitime" at the end of working hours, in the hope that more people will attend.

The minister believes that better attendance will more accurately reflect the views of rank and file members, and result in more moderates being elected to union office.

Political developments in two unions, the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, are causing the Government concern. Both took industrial action in support of a wage bill and creating serious cash shortages in the Post Office.

The Employment Secretary's move comes after a speech by Mrs Margaret Thatcher at the weekend arguing in favour of secret ballots rather than mass meetings organized by "bully boys".

She told delegates to the Conservative Trade Unionists' annual conference in Nottingham on Saturday: "You represent the millions of young unionists who reject socialism and reject class conflict. We can rightly claim to represent the original ideals and aspirations of the trade unionism."

"We are not something alien, something added, but part of the movement's conscience helping to restore it to its original purpose."

The Conservatives' stand in favour of the secret ballot symbolizes their concern for union democracy. "We believe that this will depend largely on the resolve of union members to have their own say in making union policy at all levels."

The Government did not claim that the postal ballot would by itself usher in union democracy and accountability, or put an end to strikes and militancy.

Mrs Thatcher went on: "But ballots will help union rank and file members to get the unions they deserve. Ballots will give members a better chance to have their say in the choice of policy and of leaders at all levels."

The conference overwhelmingly endorsed a resolution calling on the Government to implement a system of union reform proposals at the earliest possible date.

Mr Alan Paul, of Normanston, West Yorkshire, summed up the feeling of delegates when he said the introduction of secret ballots gave Conservatives a "golden opportunity" to get rid of unrepresentative union leaders.

In a dialogue at the conference with Mr Martin Adeney, industrial relations correspondent of BBC television, Mr Prior argued against compulsory secret ballots and in favour of a voluntary system encouraged by state financial aid.

Citing the successful example of the BL shop floor vote, he issued a warning that the union would make political capital out of a Tory Government imposing statutory ballots.

He promised that the Government's Bill on industrial relations covering the closed shop, secondary picketing and secret ballots, will be published before Christmas. Some items might be left over for a second round of legislation, particularly in the field of trade union immunities, where a wide-ranging review of the law is taking place.

Mr Alastair Graham, assistant general secretary of the CPGB, said last night: "We have been pressing the Government to allow meetings of members in work time, with some success, over a period of years."

"I think it would be a mistake for the Government to think that this will lead to less militancy in the Civil Service trade unions, because it is government attitudes towards pay and conditions in the Civil Service that decide their militancy, rather than when the meetings are held."

Mr Young, who was involved in MI 6 between 1945 and 1961, said in an interview on the World This Weekend on BBC Radio 4 that during the war Professor Blunt would have been able to give the Russians "a great deal of information about our detailed counter-espionage methods, our security precautions, the personnel in MI 5, and the identity of some undercover agents in the Communist Party."

But a high intelligence source told *The Times* that the information that Professor Blunt passed to the Russians during the war included some direct defence material, but it did not greatly matter, as "we were allies."

Most of what he passed was material that the British Government was preparing to use against the Russians over the table. The source indicated that after the war Professor Blunt may have prevented the British from identifying and catching certain Russian spies and security agents in jeopardy, because his wartime knowledge of agents would rapidly get out of date. He felt that after 1945 Professor Blunt "was a wasting asset to the Russians and did no great damage to the security of the realm by his knowledge of MI 6's wartime operations."

The intelligence source told *The Times* that Professor Blunt entered MI 5 in 1940 on the staff of a brigadier who was in the security services. At that time the security services had no knowledge of his homosexuality.

Professor Blunt's flirtation with communism as a young man was known, but to have turned him down when he had one of the best minds of his generation and when MI 5 needed to make use of all the brain power it could, simply because he had once been a Marxist, would have been ridiculous. At that time most intelligence was run by a list of political persuasion, the source said.

When Professor Blunt was recruited the British security services were being rapidly expanded from a tiny pre-war level. At a time of national emergency and alert, when allies had to be checked where the security services were not perhaps as alert as they should have been at the beginning of the war.

It was not surprising that the security services did not inform Buckingham Palace of their suspicions about Professor Blunt between 1951 and 1964.

So many people were under suspicion after the defection of Burgess and Maclean that it would have been ridiculous to inform all their employers. Having discovered "the little nest" of Burgess, Philby and Maclean, detailed and extensive investigations were made, for example, into all those who had been members of the Cambridge University Socialist Society at the same time as they had.

The important thing for the security services was to neutralize the channels open for people with that kind of background to have access to defence and other sensitive material.

The source said that the decision to give Professor Blunt immunity in exchange for a confession and information would have involved balancing an equation about the need to neutralize certain channels.

In his radio interview, Mr Young said he had reason to believe that a wide investigation started as a result of Professor Blunt's confession in 1964. He said Professor Blunt was able to clear up this lingering fear that there was a wide network which had some how penetrated other ministries.

Mr Young said that because of a curious Whitehall convention, it was possible that the Prime Minister had been officially informed of Professor Blunt's confession without actually being told of it. He said that the information might have been cleared up by this, but he was not sure.

He said: "I and my colleagues are getting increasingly annoyed that Labour MPs make a lot of noise about financial interests. I do not object to that, but people ought to be aware that the changes being brought by advances in technology," she says.

She says there is no one with comparative responsibility on the side of public safety. "It is increasingly apparent that the rules by which we live do not fit the changes being brought by advances in technology," she says.

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# Professor Blunt to break his silence

By Stewart Tendler  
and Ian Bradley

Professor Anthony Blunt, named as the "fourth man" in the Philby affair by the Prime Minister in a Monday evening television interview, yesterday, Mr Michael Rubinstein, his lawyer, said his client might make a statement this week.

Mr Rubinstein said that the statement "depends on various matters as Monday morning. We have got to discuss the statement with the Government, with the Cabinet Office, I want to make sure anything he says does not offend against the Official Secrets Act."

Over the weekend Professor Blunt dictated a statement to Mr Rubinstein by telephone to deny a report in *The Sunday Telegraph* which accused him, while running the Special Operations Executive during the Second World War, of being responsible for the loss of many Dutch agents to the Germans. Mr Rubinstein said: "He was not involved with the SOE during the war and they have got the story wrong."

Asked about the nature of the possibility of a press conference, Mr Rubinstein said that whatever Professor Blunt could say would be affected by whether a public inquiry was ordered.

Sir John Colville, formerly secretary to Sir Winston Churchill, said that he had revealed a "poor little spy" to MI 5 in the aftermath of the Burgess and Maclean defection but the incident stretched back to the period just before the war.

Burgess's effects revealed notes of a lunch Sir John had had with the man before the outbreak of war. The man was checked and Sir John told that he had stopped his involvement with the Russians when they signed a pact with the Germans. But the man was asked to resign from the Civil Service.

Sir John said that he would not name the man, whom he saw accidentally two years ago after a break of many years. He said: "I certainly did not discuss with him what he had told me. It is all dead history now. I knew he had been interrogated by MI 5 and lost his job, although he was never prosecuted."

"He was a perfectly nice chap who had communist ideas, but I think he gave them up," Sir John said.

Mr Young, who was involved in MI 6 between 1945 and 1961, said in an interview on the World This Weekend on BBC Radio 4 that during the war Professor Blunt would have been able to give the Russians "a great deal of information about our detailed counter-espionage methods, our security precautions, the personnel in MI 5, and the identity of some undercover agents in the Communist Party."

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# Inquiry into wide use of 'dangerous' herbicide

By Our Science Editor

An investigation by the Health and Safety Executive is to begin in Plymouth this week into the use of a hazardous herbicide on school grounds and public parks.

Complaints were made after local authority workers in masks and protective clothing had sprayed the substance in areas in which the public were unprotected.

The substance has the general name Methyl Hydroxide. It is a complicated preparation, first described in the scientific literature 30 years ago and more commonly known by the code MHS-30, used in the registration of the original patent.

At least one child subsequently suffered a reaction after playing in a school recreation ground, that could be attributed to the known side-effects of the compound.

The vulnerability of children to damage of the liver and brain from contamination of their particular family of chemical sprays is outlined in a letter to a number of MPs from the West Country, representing all the main parties and drawing attention to the case for concern.

The matter is raised on behalf of a number of groups representing teachers, local authority workers and public interest organizations, by Mrs Elizabeth Sturgeon, local secretary of the Ecology Party.

The material is effective in stopping the growth of grass and as a selective weed killer, and is attractive to local wildlife as a cheap method for use on public parks, recreation grounds and grass verges that are otherwise difficult to control.

The MHS-30 agents rank as moderately hazardous compounds in the records of the Health and Safety Executive, where the safety conditions are drawn up for the type of protective clothing and methods of operation used by people working with the chemical.

Mrs Sturgeon maintains that the protection necessary for the public should equal that which the Government has to ensure for the work force under the Health and Safety at Work Act.

She says there is no one with comparative responsibility on the side of public safety. "It is increasingly apparent that the rules by which we live do not fit the changes being brought by advances in technology," she says.

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# Critical struggle for power in Ulster

From Christopher Thomas  
Belfast

The struggle between Northern Ireland's two big Unionist parties for leadership of the "loyalist" movement is a critical phase this week as the Government proposes to present to Parliament its consultative paper on devolved local government powers for the province.

The document will probably be published tomorrow and it will look unlikely that the Official Unionists, led by Mr James Molyneux, will take part in the round-table talks expected to begin before Christmas. Only the Social Democratic and Labour Party and the non-sectarian Alliance Party have said they will attend.

The Rev Ian Paisley, who says he is convinced that Mrs Margaret Thatcher means what she says about imposing devolution, if the local politicians cannot agree, is encouraging the view that his Democratic Unionists may now take part.

He has said all along that his involvement was conditional on more stringent security and he believes that the new Government will have kept his options open.

Not all Official Unionist supporters believe that Mr Molyneux was wise in his outright refusal to take part in what he called "time-wasting" round-table talks. By slamming the door so firmly, many local observers believe, he could be in danger of being outmanoeuvred by Mr Paisley, who continues to present himself as the loyalist leader in the Province.

The solid determination of the Unionists to resist any attempt to impose power-sharing, the mainly Catholic SDLP was emphasised yesterday by the Rev Robert Bradford, Official Unionist MP for Belfast South, who has had aspirations for the party leadership.

He suggested that the Official Unionists should take part in the talks if the consultative document was "definite, positive and British" and he gave a warning that the Government should not try to impose reconciliation between republicanism and unionism.

Political leaders here speculating about what the two Unionist parties are to do to cope with the Prime Minister's decision to implement what W sources call "an imposition". The Unionists in Westminster have learned history that the loyalists easily be imposed on.

Meanwhile, Mr Jack Prime Minister of the public, faces a critical over his proposed move to British helicopters to a public air space for a distance in pursuit of the political uproar. The scheme has been deferred.

Mr Frank Clarke, Labour leader in the D, accused Mr Lynch of use of words "about the and has tabled questions in an attempt to establish whether the Minister has breached 29 of the Constitution, states categorically that international agreements which shall be laid before the House.

Mr Lynch staunchly to fight the next election with his Fianna Fail party through its term: already some loyalty in the case he states. He is planning a Cab shuffle early in the next year. Quelled: 3000 marched through London yesterday in support of "dirty protest" at the in the Maze prison. British soldiers were thrown at the protesters.

The Provisional IRA planned to mount a campaign against security and commercial interest Co Tyrone.

Firemen fought for two hours to control a fire at a state bus depot in Fall West Belfast, which £25,000 damage. Five were destroyed and damaged.

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# Councils will consider how to curb pay claims

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Reporter

Local authority employers responsible for negotiating 2,500,000 workers have been called to a meeting in London this week to try to devise a pay strategy in response to demands from some groups for rises of 17 per cent or more.

Members of the Local Authority Conditions of Service Advisory Board have the difficult task of reconciling the demands with the decision by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to peg the inflation-linked rate support grant to a level equivalent to an inflation rate of 13 per cent.

Negotiators for the first significant group affected, the 1,000,000 workers have been called to a meeting in London this week to try to devise a pay strategy in response to demands from some groups for rises of 17 per cent or more.

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# 'Sunday Times' back despite some difficulties

By Our Labour Reporter

The *Sunday Times* appeared for the first time for almost a year yesterday after the end of suspension by Times Newspapers of its publications. About 1,600,000 copies were printed.

About 300,000 copies failed to reach points of sale because of what the management described as a series of "production and distribution" difficulties. The management said that with one exception, not involving *Sunday Times* employees, the difficulties were mechanical and technical ones, which are expected to be resolved by next weekend.

The exception was a continued dispute, which has already affected distribution of the *Times* in south-east London.

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# Talks today to end dispute at newspaper

By Our Labour Reporter

The management of the *London Evening News* has asked for talks today in an attempt to settle the dispute that has closed the paper since last Thursday.

The dispute is about the paper's new colour supplement, which was due to appear last Friday. Members of the National Graphical Association in the composing room are seeking compensation because it is produced by outside printers.

Mr Les Dixon, the NGA president, has called an emergency meeting of the union's regional office.

He said: "It is a very serious matter, because only a short time ago the *Evening News* management was threatening to stop publication of the paper."

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# Ministers urge unions to moderate pay demands

By Our Labour Editor

Government ministers are stepping up their propaganda drive to convince trade unionists they should moderate pay claims this winter. An imposed wages policy is set to appear.

Despite the miners' rejection of 20 per cent and the 24 per cent settlement being recommended in the merchant shipping industry, the Cabinet is determined to stay out of wage bargaining as much as possible.

But the Government's message that unrestrained demands on employers will lead to higher unemployment is being reinforced in the coming weeks. Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, told Conservative trade unionists at the weekend: "We must keep away from statutory or imposed pay policies."

"That is not to say we do not have a hell of a lot of education to bring home to people what the results of their own pay increases will mean to themselves and to other people."

"The Government will not print money to pay for these increases. The Government must warn the country quite plainly that unemployment will go up if we go on paying ourselves to this extent."

Ministers will get a better idea of the wage bargaining policy this week. The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers meets on Wednesday to consider their negotiators' recommendation to reject a 20 per cent pay offer for all. It is almost certain that the executive will endorse the rejection and seek an improvement in what the National Coal Board has said is its final offer.

The Employment Secretary pleaded for common sense and for widely divergent settlements in industry. "Let us not panic about one high settlement, because that is really not going to be the pattern; it must not be the pattern."

He appealed to Tory trade unionists: "Go back and convince people to be moderate." It was going to be "rough and tough" for the next two years, and Conservatives should be some step towards and stand for election to union office wherever they could, he said.

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# Weather forecast and recordings



Today  
Sun rises: 7:24 am  
Sun sets: 4:37 pm  
Moon rises: 4:31 pm  
Moon sets: 12:41 pm  
Lighting up: 4:37 pm to 6:56 am  
High Water: London Bridge, 1.14 am, 6.5m (22.8ft); 1.28 pm, 6.9m (22.8ft)  
Low Water: London Bridge, 12.7m (41.7ft); 7.3 pm, 12.8m (41.9ft)  
Dover, 10.35 am, 6.6m (21.8ft)  
Liverpool, 10.48 am, 9.1m (29.9ft); 11.3 pm, 9.0m (29.5ft)



# Stop this needless killing

Majority Rule has been accepted. One man, one vote agreed. Discrimination on the basis of colour is being removed. United Nations monitoring allowed. But still the shooting and the terror and the killing go on—by SWAPO.

Who then is holding up independence for South West Africa/Namibia?

## Now YOU can be the judge

In the course of negotiations with the five western countries, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Western Germany, the people of South West Africa/Namibia and the South African Government agreed to

- A unitary state,
- Universal adult suffrage,
- Free and fair elections, territory-wide,
- A monitoring role for the United Nations,
- The right of all South West Africans/Namibians to return to participate peacefully in the political process.
- The release of political detainees wherever held, by whomsoever,
- The removal of discrimination, based on colour,
- Independence as soon as possible.

These constitute the essential requirements of the international community as expressed over the years. When the Five tabled their formal proposal on April 10, 1978 they specified "Independence at latest by December 31, 1978".

Elections were held in the territory from the 4th to the 8th December, 1978 as part of the evolutionary process leading to independence. Despite SWAPO obstruction and threats, 93 per cent of eligible voters registered and 80 per cent of the registered voters cast votes to elect their leaders. 300 press and other prominent independent observers declared the election free and fair. South Africa accepted the settlement plan as far back as April 1978.

What then is holding up implementation of the plan for independence?

SWAPO having grudgingly accepted the settlement proposal almost 3 months after South Africa had, nevertheless have continued to proclaim publicly their determination to seize power through violence and terror.

While negotiations proceed in an effort to overcome the remaining problems in regard to the implementation of the proposal, SWAPO are continuing their efforts to terrorise the people of South West Africa/Namibia.

How do they do it?

SWAPO are financed and militarily equipped by the Soviet Union and their satellites, including the Cuban surrogates in Angola, where SWAPO have a secure haven for their bases, from which they launch vicious attacks on the innocent civilians of South West Africa/Namibia.

In the past 15 months SWAPO have launched over 700 cowardly attacks on persons and property in South West Africa/Namibia. Their activities have included political assassinations, indiscriminate murder, burning and plundering homes of the inhabitants, massacring women and children, laying mines, bomb atrocities, abducting school children and others, sabotaging water and electricity supplies used by the local people and other installations, intimidation, assault, armed infiltration, rape and subversion.

A few examples are listed on this page.

South Africa remains responsible for the safety of the people of the territory and will take whatever steps may be necessary to discharge this duty.

YOU can help stop this tragedy in Southern Africa. Tear out this page now and mail it to your member of Parliament/Congress/Assembly and ask him or her to act in the name of true democracy to stop the SWAPO killings.

## Not a drop more blood need be spilled in the name of democracy!

Inserted by the Institute for Information Research, Information Service of South Africa, Pretoria.



These two pictures were taken after land-mines, planted by SWAPO terrorists, had exploded under vehicles at Nkongo, South West Africa. The victims were all African civilians.

## The diary of senseless death

JANUARY 9, 1979

Mr. Louis Alfonso Lomba, accused of anti-SWAPO sentiments, was shot at his house, 2 km north-east of Otshikumu, with a Tokarev pistol and died of wounds on the way to hospital.

JANUARY 14, 1979

A light truck belonging to a member of the local population detonated a mine laid 5 km south-west of Etule. Three passengers were killed instantly and 13 wounded. Two died later in hospital.

JANUARY 15, 1979

Inhabitants of a village approximately 65 km east north-east of Eenana and 5 km south of the border, were assaulted by a group of approximately 50 SWAPO terrorists for refusing to accede to a demand for food.

FEBRUARY 7, 1979

The Ovambo Minister of Health, Mr. Toivo Shiyawaya, was assassinated.

FEBRUARY 15, 1979

Johannes Petrus Shaningwa, the owner of a general store and beer shop was robbed, abducted, and taken into Angola from his village, approximately 15 km east of Ombalantu.

FEBRUARY 21, 1979

109 schoolchildren abducted.

FEBRUARY 24, 1979

SWAPO terrorists hanged a male member of the local population from a tree with a rope of plaited bark, approximately 10 km. south of Etalo.

MARCH 19, 1979

Four SWAPO terrorists arrived at the village of Senior Chief Paulus Shanika at Otshandi. Both Chief Shanika, a member of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly, and his wife, Johanna Shilelo, were shot with Soviet AK 47 rifles, and their home burned down with their bodies left inside.

MARCH 19, 1979

Special Constable Petrus Namboyta, bodyguard of Mr. Jonas Jnaba, member of the Legislative Assembly, was abducted by two SWAPO terrorists and taken across the border to Angola.

MARCH 23, 1979

A member of the South African Security Forces was wounded by SWAPO terrorists at Otavi. In a follow-up action one terrorist, possessing officer's rank insignia, was killed and another wounded. Items recovered after the Skirmish included seven rucksacks, each containing 900 grammes of plastic explosive, three hand-grenades, a quantity of ammunition, a bottle of petrol and an anti-personnel mine.

MARCH 25, 1979

A South African Security Forces

base at Oshigambo was attacked by SWAPO terrorists with mortars and small arms.

MARCH 27, 1979

Chief Clemens Kapuuo, prospective future president of S.W. Africa/Namibia assassinated. 49 schoolgirls and their teachers abducted.

MARCH 28, 1979

Pastor Kalangula, brother of Minister Kalangula, was killed and three members of the local population (including two children) wounded when his light truck detonated a mine in the gate of his village. Pastor Kalangula campaigned actively in his clerical duties. The placing of the mine in his gateway indicated that he was a selected victim.

APRIL 6, 1979

At night, Mr. Ono Angula was shot with a Tokarev pistol at his home near Oshakati.

APRIL 21, 1979

Ten SWAPO terrorists abducted Chief Absalom Paulus, his wife and two children and took them into Angola after breaking down his store and beer shop 30 km west of Ombalantu.

APRIL 26, 1979

Seven SWAPO terrorists abducted Chief Hlaidi from his village approximately 50 km east of Eenana. His body was discovered in the morning in the bush a short distance away. Several empty AK47 cartridge cases were recovered at the scene.

MAY 19, 1979

A 60-year-old grandmother and two children, aged five and two, stabbed and clubbed to death and a 60-year-old farmer machine-gunned to death.

AUGUST 8, 1979

Chief Petrus Nampolla was murdered at Okapaya by two SWAPO terrorists from Angola. His wife was forced to watch.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1979

A group of 15 armed SWAPO terrorists crossed the border from Angola and entered the village of Mr. Onesmus Timbili, 25 km east-south east of Ondangua. They murdered him by slitting his throat and shot and killed an Ovambo child while the family was forced to watch.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1979

A group of 15 terrorists shot and wounded a 13-year-old boy 7 km north of Ondangua. They then threw the child into the flames of a village they had set alight and he burned to death in the presence of the villagers.

OCTOBER 19, 1979

Six SWAPO terrorists crossed the border from Angola 25 km west of Oshikango and brutally raped two Ovambo women.



## HOME NEWS

## Shortage of physics teachers brings 'crisis' for schools

By Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent

The shortage of physics teachers, which has been serious for some years, has become critical according to the Association for Science Education. It estimates that very shortly there will be only enough qualified physics teachers to teach children from the age of 14 upwards.

Figures produced by the Royal Society, which is holding a one-day conference in London today on science education in secondary schools, show that the number of physics teachers entering secondary schools is less than half of the figure four years ago, having fallen from 627 in 1975 to 256.

The serious shortage revealed in 1977 by a Department of Education and Science survey of secondary school teachers is clearly getting worse. The survey, which is unpublished, shows that a third of those teaching physics were unqualified in the subject, and nearly a quarter of physics classes were taken by unqualified teachers.

The outlook for chemistry is also bad, though not quite so bad. The number of chemistry teachers entering secondary schools has nearly halved over the past five years, falling from 664 in 1975 to 339 this year.

But the DES survey indicates that the shortage of qualified teachers in 1977 was less acute than for physics. One fifth of teachers of chemistry were not qualified in the subject, but only 10 per cent of classes were taken by unqualified teachers.

In mathematics the number of qualified teachers entering secondary schools dropped dramatically from 2,338 in 1975 to 1,052 this year. However, most of that fall resulted from the virtual disappearance of the non-graduate Certificate of Education mathematics teachers, who made up half the 1975 entry to the profession.

The number of graduate mathematics teachers going into secondary schools has remained encouragingly stable, though there are still not nearly enough qualified teachers. The DES survey shows that two years ago nearly a third of teachers of mathematics were not qualified in that subject, and 16 per cent of classes were taken by unqualified teachers.

Biology fares much better than the other sciences, though the position is still not satisfactory. Hardly any non-graduate Certificate of Education biology teachers are going into the profession, but the number of graduate biology teachers has fallen by less than a fifth since 1975.

Mr John Whinnerah, the government inspector for science in schools, says that most secondary schools are not keeping their physics and chemistry teachers up to date with the physical sciences in the last three years.

Mr Whinnerah did not agree that there was a crisis. There were as yet few instances of O or A level courses suffering from a lack of teachers, he said. The signs were getting rapidly worse.

## Ministers' 'secret' policy plans

The reference of restrictive labour practices to the Monopolies Commission and methods of reducing the emphasis on environmental considerations in planning procedures are among long-term policies being considered by the Government, it was alleged yesterday.

Those are some of the options under study by the policy unit set up by the Prime Minister after the election, according to a report in the Sunday Times, which says that confidential Cabinet Office papers also canvass proposals for "de-privileging" the Civil Service.

Other proposals include setting up a new body to investigate and publicize restrictive practices, and aiding wealth creation by a series of tax changes that could be incorporated in the next Budget and by slanting Government contracts in favour of small and medium-sized firms.

The exercise by the policy unit is being supervised by a working party of the Cabinet economic committee, according to The Sunday Times. Its members include Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

The Prime Minister's office last night could not confirm the accuracy of the report but said it was part of the unit's job to formulate proposals in the whole field of long-term strategy.

## Family tries life in a nuclear fallout shelter

From Our Correspondent

After more than forty hours in a wire and steel framed, plastic-covered nuclear fallout shelter five feet under ground a family of four surfaced yesterday saying: "We could have lasted a lot longer."

Mr Peter Hopkinson, of West Grove, Hull, and his wife, Vera, both aged 48, their son, Terry, aged 23, and daughter Carol, who was on her 22nd birthday in the 20th by 7th October yesterday, volunteered for the isolation test at Humberside County Council's emergency planning centre.

Mr Hopkinson said meals were mostly cereals and tinned soups and stews heated on a portable gas stove.

"We have had discussions with our colleagues in Cambridge to see how they deal with bicycle thieves," Inspector Dicox said. "There each bicycle is marked with letters identifying the owner, his college and the year he went up. That makes the task of identification much easier."

"We are trying hard to get them to see its value, and we are also impressing on undergraduates the importance of noting down all the details of their bicycles, including the frame number, and of leaving them locked in the open."

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Scientists at the few fusion research centres in Europe, America and Russia where various experimental reactors are now being built, looking upwards of £150m each, are confident of demonstrating the potential of these machines for power stations. But a gulf exists between proving the theory in the laboratory and building an electricity generating station.

The prospect of harnessing the immense energy liberated when light atoms such as deuterium fuse together, as opposed to the splitting of heavy atoms in the existing fission reactors, is enticing.

The abundance of the fuel is a great attraction because 500 grammes of deuterium (just one sixteenth of the mass of the equivalent energy of three million lb of coal. And there is about 35 grammes of deuterium in a cubic metre of seawater.

## Bicycle thefts in Oxford 'an epidemic'

By Penny Symon

Bicycle stealing has become big business in Oxford. Each year more than £100,000 of bicycles are cut from railings and lamp-posts by thieves, who make high profits from selling them in other parts of the country.

"It is not simply a matter of a few bikes being stolen from undergraduates," this is a serious epidemic of theft," Dr Chief Inspector Kenneth Dicox said.

"Most of the bicycles stolen are worth £50 to £100, so are dealing with thefts of valuable property. Last year 2,400 were stolen. So far this year the figure is more than 1,800."

A special "cycle squad" has been formed, and three police men regularly patrol wide areas of the city, including the numerous churches in the Oxford area rounding up bicycles abandoned in suspicious circumstances. An underwater search team is often called in to pull bicycles out of the river.

There are about five hundred bicycles in the police store now, either found by the patrols or recovered from thieves. But their owners often have difficulty in identifying their bikes, as many have been stripped down.

"A lot of bicycles are taken by students or children who have no other means of getting home; it is thoughtless and selfish, but not so serious," Inspector Dicox said.

"But we are very concerned about the thieves who are making large profits out of criminalizing the machines and selling them illegally, and those who come to Oxford with a van, pick up about 10 bicycles at a time, and sell them in other parts of the country through crooked dealers, or at a market stall."

Oxford police have tried to elicit the help of the university, but say that some colleges are slow to recognize the seriousness of the matter.

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Scientists at the few fusion research centres in Europe, America and Russia where various experimental reactors are now being built, looking upwards of £150m each, are confident of demonstrating the potential of these machines for power stations. But a gulf exists between proving the theory in the laboratory and building an electricity generating station.

The prospect of harnessing the immense energy liberated when light atoms such as deuterium fuse together, as opposed to the splitting of heavy atoms in the existing fission reactors, is enticing.

The abundance of the fuel is a great attraction because 500 grammes of deuterium (just one sixteenth of the mass of the equivalent energy of three million lb of coal. And there is about 35 grammes of deuterium in a cubic metre of seawater.

## Whitehall brief: Can the Government break strikes? Part V

## What the military thinks about its role

The Armed Services are the only practical source of alternative labour the Government has at its disposal in a time of acute industrial unrest. The United Kingdom Army Districts are the most important emergency network available to the civil power.

Involvement in industrial disputes is cordially disliked throughout all levels of the services. It is "not what they joined for" and interferes with training and leave. The one bright feature of strikes for them is their justified conviction that their efforts during the 1977-78 firemen's strike created a fund of public goodwill that helped to achieve better pay for the forces.

At the highest levels of the Ministry of Defence, the warrior-politicians have a set of sophisticated reasons for their dislike. One very senior officer put it this way:

"It is in the Army it is felt that it is a very bad thing because we do not want the services to antagonize the unions. Mind you, the fact that the services are available to maintain essential services is a very important power in the hands of the Government. It means they cannot totally be blackmailed. But if you have a major strike affecting all the essential services, then it could not just be handled by the services. That is a good thing because it stops diabolical conservatives making the services just a tool for the Government. It is not the primary purpose of the Army to provide essential services. To do that is being a trained force capable of doing that would be a misuse of money and priorities. It would not be a constitutionally proper, but it would be politically undesirable."

Such political and constitutional fine-tuning does not extend very far down the ranks. But the visitor to a sergeant's mess can find himself surprised by the range of views some very moderate. Here is a selection:

"I do not think the country will be held to ransom by the unions. It is not the power that we have got. It is the power we deny to others. We owe an allegiance to the Queen, not to a political group. The fact that the services are there to maintain essential services is a very important power in the hands of the Government. It means they cannot totally be blackmailed. But if you have a major strike affecting all the essential services, then it could not just be handled by the services. That is a good thing because it stops diabolical conservatives making the services just a tool for the Government. It is not the primary purpose of the Army to provide essential services. To do that is being a trained force capable of doing that would be a misuse of money and priorities. It would not be a constitutionally proper, but it would be politically undesirable."

Commonsense will prevail in the end. I feel sorry for the union leaders. They get a lot of stick from the public. Yet the structure of the unions means they cannot do it. It would be an explosive good scrap."

The services [sic] a very physical type of life. I am not saying the men would enjoy thumping crickets. They would look at it as a challenge of getting through a line of men against them like a rugby scrum. If it was a unit that had been in the north of Northern Ireland, the picket line would not know what had hit them."

For illustration they point to the comparably large Selby coalfield in Yorkshire, which is due to come into production in 1982. There, they claim, the entire surface operations will absorb less than 300 acres in an area of 110 square miles.

Selby is undoubtedly an impressive venture. It has involved the construction by the board of nearly eight miles of new roads, lined with neat wooden fences and white farm-gates, and well-sharply marked. The diversion of some 14 miles of the main King's Cross to Edinburgh railway line.

The journey which the coal will take from the farthest point of the two drift tunnels to the surface is equivalent, it is said, to that from Caernarvon Castle to the summit of Snowdon.

The board has taken immense pains to win the good will of the inhabitants of an area which the Board is predicting will be predominantly agricultural. There are regular public meetings in the towns and villages, lorry routes are strictly enforced, the four million tons of soil excavated from the tunnels and shafts will be used for landscaping, and 400,000 trees are being planted.

Mr William Forrest, the senior engineer in charge of the project, says: "I do not act pessimistic about what happens when we have finished, because I do not believe the actual mining will upset anyone. It is during the construction that we have to reassure people about what we are doing."

The four lift shafts will be used only for transporting men and materials, and the buildings will be in sharp contrast to the usual collection of huts and winding towers.

A firm of architects, Fletcher, Ross and Hickling, has been engaged from the start and has even been involved in the choice of site. The drawings show attractive modern structures in brick, glass and concrete, well screened by trees.

The board maintains that new fields like Selby and Belvoir are logical extensions of existing working. They are needed to replace old pits which can no longer be worked economically or without causing unacceptable subsidence, and to win union support for closures.

Supplies of cheap coal from abroad, on which objects are basing part of their case against Belvoir, cannot, it is said, be relied on once the present recession ends and world demand picks up. In any case, imports are certain to be hit by opposition by the unions.

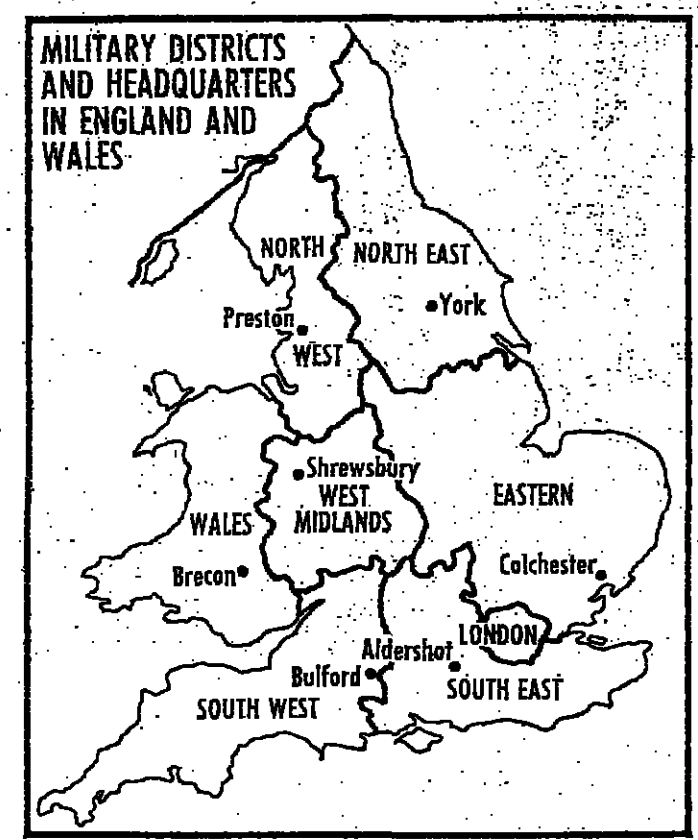
There is, however, one important difference between Selby and Belvoir, in that the Selby seam is so "clean" that it will produce virtually no spoil.

At Belvoir the board will not be able to use a single extraction point, as at Selby, and will be faced with the difficulty of disposing of several million tons of waste. Given the Ministry of Defence's opposition to dumping on farmland, that could well prove to be the crucial issue of the inquiry.

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is better at breaking up riots than the British.

Even at this level, however, elementary constitutional propriety can break through. The country would have to make new laws. You could not just break it up. The country would come to a halt.

At the working level, the use of troops in industrial disputes is handled by two policy divisions inside the Ministry of Defence, Defence Secretariat 6 and Army Staff Duties 2. Their primary task is making clear to ministers what the forces are capable of doing and what is not. Being the bearers of stark reality is not an enviable job.

In the often heated and hurried atmosphere of Civil Contingencies Unit (CCU) meetings, the forces are sometimes prone to suspect the military of attempting to usurp the prerogatives of the civil power. A memorable moment during last week's stormy series of CCU meetings arose when Mr Peter Shore, then Secretary of State for the Environment, expressed outrage at the dead going unburied on Merseyside.

"It was a time for the military to politely inquire if there was any other way as there was a limit to what the men could be asked to do in his august Mr Shore cried out: "If only we had a skeleton organization for this kind of thing." The awkward moment passed in gales of laughter.

On the other hand, judgments the CCU has to make is weighing the potential damage to the reputation of the forces against the likely disruption of essential services if they are not sent to do the job. The contingency planning at every level these days is the inescapable fact that there are not enough troops or police to cope with a general strike or even a rash of public order strikes, well short of the 1926 stoppage.

Next: The legal position

Warning to doctors over records

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

Britain's 24,000 family doctors have been warned by the British Medical Association about what has been seen as a potential attempt by the Department of Health's child health computing committee to collect the records of all mothers and children up to five years for inclusion on the computer. The department's confidentiality is safeguarded.

Despite assurances by Dr Henry Yellowlee, the Chief Medical Officer, that no pilot scheme would be initiated until safeguards were agreed, the general practitioners' committee of the BMA has been told that two area health authorities have begun trials.

It is accepted that that probably happened without the knowledge of the department, but it was decided to remind doctors that the central ethical committee of the association has put an embargo on doctors' cooperating in any proposed pilot scheme. The committee has not yet received adequate information to be able to put an embargo on doctors judge whether confidentiality of a patients' medical records would be safeguarded.

The central ethical committee is sounding out all branches of the profession as a preliminary to compiling a consultative document on the issues. That is being done at the request of Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health before legislation on the confidentiality of medical information is framed.

Many tenants 'still lack' basic amenities

By Our Planning Reporter

Thousands of private tenants still lack basic amenities such as hot water, baths and lavatories because present powers are inadequate. Shelter, the housing pressure group, alleges.

In a statement issued today in response to a recent consultation paper on the forthcoming Housing Bill, Shelter warmly welcomes most of the Government's proposals. Given adequate resources, they could double the rate of home improvement and repair, it says.

But the one outstanding omission is a commitment to simplify and speed up the complex improvement process introduced under the Housing Act, 1974. The process is generally making two years when it should take two weeks, council officials are wasting hours filling in unnecessary forms, and both tenants and landlords are confused by the complexity of the procedures.

Successful governments have recognized the difficulty but have failed to act, Shelter says. "We are deeply disappointed that no action is proposed."

Four accused of damaging pier

Four men are to appear before the North Selsey magistrates at Southport today charged with causing criminal damage to Southport pier, one of the longest still open in Britain.

Damage estimated at more than £10,000 was caused early on Saturday. Volunteers spent the weekend tidying up and making minor repairs to the pier, which is owned by Selsey Metropolitan District Council.

## WEST EUROPE

## M Giscard will try play down EEC issues in London talks

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Nov 18

Some observers have been rubbing their hands with glee at the prospect of a great Franco-British set-to tomorrow and Tuesday over the European Community, mutton, and *Nephrops norvegicus*, commonly known on this side of the Channel as *langoustines*.

Mrs Thatcher is expected, according to this scenario, to brandish the judgment of the European Court, and true to her iron reputation, demand her pound of flesh, or rather £10,000, as she has been insisting in recent weeks.

There has also been talk here of some rather sordid bargain between French mutton and English fish more reminiscent of the language of the market place than of the subtle shafts of diplomatic warfare.

Despite the amateurs of drama, however, that is not the piece likely to be performed at No. 10 Downing Street between the French President and the British Prime Minister, at least not if M Giscard d'Estaing can help it. Britain's problems with the EEC may in the British view be at the centre of the coming Franco-British consultations. They are not considered so by France. In fact there has been a deliberate effort to de-dramatize the points of friction.

The French Government wishes to avoid anything which gives the impression of a Franco-British confrontation, be it over the Community budget, fish, or mutton. These, it is assumed in Paris, are not Franco-British issues, but Community ones. They cannot be dealt with bilaterally, but only at the forthcoming European summit in Dublin.

This is not a polite way of shoving the issues, but an insistence by France that Community solutions alone can be found to what the French appreciate as genuine Community problems.

Once it is said, it is obvious that these will be raised by Mrs Thatcher, and that Mr Giscard d'Estaing will be broadly sympathetic to what she has to say. Personally, he has considerable respect for her ability and courage, and the determination which she has shown in the past six months in trying to find remedies to Britain's long-standing ills.

Change of Government in Britain has not changed the climate of Franco-British co-operation. French ministers and officials, repeatedly, say how much easier it is to work with the new Government than with the old one. Though some doubts remain, there is much less suspicion here, that under cover of demands for reform of the common agricultural policy or revision of the budget contribution, Britain really aims at demolishing the European Community, and turning it into a free trade area.

France accepts that Mrs Thatcher's Government wants to stay in the Community, and work within its rules, in accordance with the EEC's basic rules, though there are differences of interpretation as to what these rules are, and how they should be applied.

There is another reason why the objective of approaching these issues is to concentrate many issues upon French and British climate could thus deal with it.

There are European issues, and British issues, and the monetary system, defence, East-West policy, and the Middle East, especially Rhodesia, Britain, in the French anxious to obtain support. The French positive, will go towards that support.

France and Britain roughly of the same size, the same broad attitude, the same colonial and command of an empire, and command of many problems in many industries. There is a of importance upon can agree and coop this President Giscard will insist upon.

Leading article

French playing for time in sheepmeat dispute

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Nov 18

France has failed to meet the Friday midnight deadline set by the European Commission to lift the French ban on the import of British sheep meat. Ever since the European Court of Justice ruled on September 25 that the ban was illegal France has, in fact, taken no steps to bring itself in line with the spirit of the ruling.

President Giscard d'Estaing was in Rouen in the Aveyron - the sheep "capital" of France - on Friday and there he told courtiers that the Government would negotiate minimum prices and a sheep regime as well as an intervention policy, and there was no question of letting them down.

He believes that the solution to the problem cannot be thrashed out between Britain and France in isolation.

France's tactic, knowing that the Commission has force it to comply order, is to drag its feet as much as it can sheepmeat regime to life. The French ban on British lamb is also the desperate urge of the British Government problem is receding year France hopes to find some answer which found to the problem.

Our Brussels Correspondent writes: The French 10 days by the Eur mission in which to why they should not to courtiers that the restrict the import This deadline expires Friday.

The next step in procedure is for it to be decided whether the restrictions will be lifted. Failure would then lead to action.

Only the red oaks will spared near Berlin airfield

From Our Correspondent

Berlin, Nov 18

Some 2,500 red oaks will escape the swathe of deforestation being carried out to increase the safety and efficiency of Gatow airfield in the British sector here.

But otherwise, the civic groups try to save the trees in the recreation area around the airfield are fighting a losing battle. About 30,000 pine trees, beeches, birches, poplars and others will come down in the near future, as will the hut used by civic groups as an information centre about environmental protection.

An appeal by the civic groups for people to join them in walking the area and discussing their views about the tree felling had less impact today than previous Sundays, according to the police.

There was a large crowd when the first trees came down. Attempts to prevent felling by climbing into the branches failed. The police and were accused of riling an assessment of British official law. Later, the wood covered caravans, driven into the work slow and dangerous trees now undergo familiar to air pa chieftain for metal office. People who live have not yet given up some trees might not. There was a plan to issue to court in E they were discouraging legal adviser who that an Allied law not allow such a a damnable. The has-raised groups want to kn it is still opportu after the airlift and the good relations German and Allied here. To the back on curried basic rig citizen.



## OVERSEAS

## Israel using British emergency laws to expel Arab mayor

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 18

Israel's anti-terrorist measures, drawn up more than 30 years ago by the British Government, are at the centre of the storm over Israel's attempts to deny international opinion and deport Mr Bassem Shaka, the Arab Mayor of Nablus.

The deportation order, which Mr Shaka will dispute in court on Thursday, stems directly from the Defence (Emergency) Regulations - introduced by Britain during the violent closing stages of the Palestine mandate.

Lawyers contesting the order have to rely on details in the yellowing pages of the few remaining copies of Edition 1442 of the Palestine Gazette dated September 27, 1945.

An irony which has not escaped critics of Israel's use of the laws is that they were first formulated by a counter-terrorist committee in London in 1947, prominent Jewish lawyers bitterly attacked Britain for their severity, likening them to Nazi legislation.

Taking up 56 pages of close print, the regulations were adopted by the Jordanian military Government when it moved into the West Bank in 1948. The Israelis simply reprinted them, claiming control of the territory in the Six Day War of 1967.

Mrs Fania Langer, a Jewish lawyer acting for the imprisoned mayor, said today: "It seems unlikely that there is a deal with a set of laws which keep referring to 'His Majesty's Government'."

Some Israeli legal experts have challenged the continuing use of the emergency regulations, claiming that they contravene the Jordanian constitution of 1952. But this point has been disputed successfully in the courts by the Israeli authorities, who argued that their activities on the West Bank were not affected by the Jordanian constitution.

The Israeli Government is using Regulation 112 in its efforts to banish Mr Shaka. In prose bearing the clear stamp of a British civil servant, it states: "The High Commissioner shall have power to make an order under this hand (hereinafter in these regulations referred to as a 'deportation order') requiring a person to leave and remain out of Palestine."

On Thursday, lawyers will claim that this deportation contravenes the Fourth Geneva Convention dealing with protection of civilians in time of war. But most experts give this argument little chance of succeeding and believe Mr Shaka, on hunger strike since Friday, will have been deported before the end of the week.

Commercial strikes against the threatened exile continue in two of the biggest Arab towns on the West Bank. Yesterday the military prevented a number of former Arab mayors from staging a hunger strike in Gaza.

Today the coalition Cabinet approved a last-minute compromise designed to avoid a violent confrontation between the Army and supporters of the right-wing Gush Eitanim.

Under the plan, 110 Jewish settlers living at the biblical site of Elon Moreh on the West Bank will be allowed to leave the area within a few more weeks to leave the Arab-owned land. Opposition Labour politicians were quick to criticise the compromise as a breach of the rule of law.

The evacuation was ordered after Arabs secured a judgment from the Israeli High Court that the land had been seized illegally because it was not needed for security purposes. Ministers have now decided to interpret the judgment in their own way and relate it initially to part of the remote hilltop site not being used as present by the settlers.

Sonday Government sources said the 30-day deadline for leaving Elon Moreh would be extended until an alternative settlement site, five miles away, had been prepared. It was emphasised that the Government means what it says, and if necessary to evacuate the settlers.

Throughout the weekend, the British side was in touch with the African delegations in informal contacts, but it was evidently too soon for working sessions to be held. The Patriotic Front, which disagrees sharply with the British estimate of 10 days as the time needed for a ceasefire, was understood to be studying Lord Carrington's proposals as a length. The Salisbury delegation was also working on its response.

The first and perhaps principal difficulty arises over the British idea of assembly areas for the forces of the Patriotic Front. As has been seen in Namibia, where it has not so far proved possible to get agreement on military bases for the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), the stationing of guerrilla forces is a very tricky issue.

Lord Carrington's starting point is that it will be essential to avoid the risk of clashes between the existing forces, which are scattered along the border, and the guerrilla forces. Effective arrangements will therefore be required to ensure that the

ceasefire is not prejudiced by proximity of the opposing units. Unless the separation of forces is achieved it will not be practicable, as he told the conference, to deploy the ceasefire monitoring group. Further difficulties may arise here over which Commonwealth countries are acceptable as members of this group. It is believed that the Patriotic Front is not in favour of New Zealand, one of the leading figures in the former Cabinet of Mr Ian Smith, today claimed that Rhodesian whites had been "utterly betrayed" at the Lancaster House talks.

He told a predominantly white audience at Lake Malawi: "We knew the pitfalls which lay in the path of all who deal with a succession of perfidious British governments and I suppose it was too much to hope that people inexperienced and new to these blandishments and get the best that was possible of any agreement—UPI.

Moscow comment: Britain and the bi-racial Salisbury Government were trying to reduce the role of the Patriotic Front guerrillas in any future settlement in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Tass said today.

The Soviet news agency said the guerrillas had agreed to an amended version of the plan, leading to a ceasefire and elections. But their foes, the Government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, were "still trying to poison the atmosphere of the

agreement. After this the British Governor would arrive in Salisbury.

He promised that, in the meantime, he would look into the ban on political campaigning imposed on Zanu and Zanu. Patriotic Front representatives were denied permission to hold four rallies this weekend on the ground that their two political parties were prohibited organizations.

In a newspaper interview today Mr David Mukome, the Foreign Minister, alleged that after the Ayatollah Khomeini's coup officials of the Patriotic Front were sent to Teheran "to study methods of public executions because it intended carrying out similar executions in Zimbabwe Rhodesia".

Unlike the other declared candidates, however, Mr Reagan had not campaigned actively in Florida in recent weeks. He flew in from Georgia just in time to make his convention speech and left for Iowa before the final results were announced.

His cursory treatment of delegates probably explained why his final share of the vote was only 36.4 per cent. In the event, he left a muffled tape recording of thanks to be played when his victory was announced.

By contrast, Mr John Connally, the silver-haired former Governor of Texas, made an all-out effort to win the straw poll. He began an advertising campaign as long ago as May and since then spent close to \$300,000 (\$143,000) on television commercials and frequent trips to Florida.

In the straw poll, Mr Connally received 26.6 per cent of the vote after a somewhat tense speech in which he kept stumbling over his words.

The only real surprise was the strong showing of George Bush, a former head of the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr Bush had taken the Florida straw poll seriously enough to charter a hot-air balloon painted with little green men and to pose with delegates for instant colour photographs.

His dedication paid off when he won 21.1 per cent of the vote. Mr Bush, who had unexpectedly defeated Mr Howard Baker, the Republican Leader of the Senate at a similar exercise in Maine earlier this month, has now made himself a serious contender.



Bishop Muzorewa giving a black-power salute to the big crowd which greeted him at Salisbury airport on his return home yesterday from the Lancaster House conference.

## Muzorewa warning to Front

Continued from page 1

they were necessary as part of the process of restoring Zimbabwe Rhodesia to legality.

The conference could have been concluded in two weeks but for the "time-wasting tactics" of the Patriotic Front, which had sought consultations with the African front-line states, and perhaps even Moscow and Havana.

Bishop Muzorewa claimed the

## Ceasefire accord sought this week

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

A speedy decision on a ceasefire in Rhodesia will be urged by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, when the constitutional conference resumes in London today.

His firm hope, as chairman of the conference, is that a successful conclusion will be reached by the end of the week.

Throughout the weekend, the British side was in touch with the African delegations in informal contacts, but it was evidently too soon for working sessions to be held. The Patriotic Front, which disagrees sharply with the British estimate of 10 days as the time needed for a ceasefire, was understood to be studying Lord Carrington's proposals as a length. The Salisbury delegation was also working on its response.

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Mr Reagan wins party 'beauty contest'

From David Cross, St Petersburg, Florida, Nov 18

Mr Ronald Reagan, the former Governor of California, has reinforced his position as front runner for the Republican Party's presidential nomination, but several of his challengers are not too far behind.

This is the tentative conclusion to be drawn from what was innocently billed as a straw poll of the Republican faithful in Florida this weekend, but which looked more like a full dress rehearsal for next summer's national party convention in Detroit, when the real Republican nominee will be selected from the already crowded list of candidates.

The carnival atmosphere this weekend, replete with balloons, brass bands and banners, seemed appropriate because the poll was conducted at a convention centre on the outskirts of the fantasy-land of Disney World, Florida.

Meanwhile, at another convention complex overlooking the Gulf of Mexico here, Florida Democrats, not to be outdone by the Republicans, were testing their overwhelming support for President Carter in another non-binding straw poll.

The three-day convention here was a much more sedate affair, probably because it lacked the presence of the three contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination.

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## OVERSEAS



Señora Lidia Gueiler, wearing the presidential sash after her installation as President of Bolivia.

## New political climate in S America

Peter Stratford

The failure of the short-lived military coup in Bolivia on Nov 1 is a sign of the changed political climate in Latin America. There was determined resistance both inside the country and abroad, and Colonel Alberto NKATUSCH Bischoff, the coup leader, was forced to resign as President on Friday.

He was succeeded by a civilian politician, Señora Lidia Gueiler, who was elected unanimously by Congress. Señora Gueiler announced at the weekend that there would be no more bloodshed or repression and she will now head new attempts to keep Bolivia on the democratic path.

This will not be easy, given the country's history of political instability and military takeovers. But this month's events are bound to make any military leader think twice before he attempts another coup.

Inside Bolivia there was immediate resistance from the main union confederation, the Central Obrera Boliviana, which called a general strike that almost paralysed the country. The Congress, newly elected earlier this year as part of the move towards democracy, refused to be cowed.

The ousted President, Señor Walter Guevara Arze, managed to evade the troops sent to arrest him and went into hiding, emerging dramatically on one occasion inside Congress. Even some military leaders, among them General David Padilla, commander in chief of the army under President Guevara, spoke out against the coup.

Colonel Natusch responded by attempting to repress the protests by force. More than 400 people are estimated to have been either killed or wounded when soldiers and even aircraft fired on demonstrators. But he was unable to quell the resistance.

There was also condemnation from the United States and from Bolivia's partners in the Andean Pact—Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. Both the United States and Venezuela suspended aid to Bolivia, one of the poorest countries in South America, and that added greatly to the pressure on Colonel Natusch.

The condemnation of the Andean Pact countries was significant because they are all either ruled by civilians or on the way to civilian rule. The group is becoming increasingly political in its activities, and is being encouraged by the Americans as part of the move away from military dictatorships in Latin America.

Señora Gueiler, who will hold office until next August, is only the second woman in South America to hold the office of President in recent years. The first was Señora María Estela Perón of Argentina, who was overthrown by the armed forces in 1976 and is still under house arrest.

## Romanian party congress caught between need for austerity and fading enthusiasm of people

From Dassa Trevisan  
Belgrade, Nov 18

With the world energy crisis showing in Bucharest's darkened boulevards, Romania's ruling Communist Party goes to the party congress to launch a long-term energy programme to make the country self-sufficient by 1990.

The fight to cut oil imports—last year they amounted to 14 million tons and accounted for half of Romania's oil consumption—is already in full swing. So is the frenzied search for alternative power, including coal, sun-heat, windmills and even seaweeds.

Old prospecting in the Black Sea is also being pursued, though so far without results, and Canada is to supply the makings for nuclear energy.

The remedy for Romania's oil crisis which President Ceausescu is proposing and the party congress will be endorsing is austerity.

This approach holds little promise for consumers whose living standards are among the lowest in Europe, as they bear the brunt of breakneck industrialization, projected into twenty-first century. But for the regime everything is subordinate to the aim of turning the country—where almost half the people still work on the land—into a modern industrial state.

But the people are weary of harsh economic policy and the enthusiasm of the sixties is diminishing fast. The old appeals to nationalism are no longer as effective as they were.

The problem is not simply to save on fuel but to extract greater efficiency, productivity and quality.

To achieve this, party-congress pep talks on cooperation are not enough and so, while Mr Ceausescu was making his energy-saving promotion tour of the country, he was also telling the miners that more effort meant more pay.

The highly centralized system which worked more or less while Romania was building its industrial base has become the principle stumbling block and this is being realized. How to change the system and retain control over it is the question confronting Mr Ceausescu.

So far, meaningful reforms have been put off and income for workers in the exporting industries are minor, suggesting that it is still only an experiment.

but Mr Ceausescu is only tinkering with the system, though the idea of devolving more responsibility to the countries is beginning to take shape. The question is whether decentralization is possible in a

country that is a one-man show.

Mr Ceausescu understands power. He uses it. He is in charge. His popularity stems from his external policy, from his defiance of the Soviet Union and his tireless effort to keep Romania in the centre of world events.

His unpopularity stems from his domestic policies, economic, political and cultural, where controls remain tight. The paradox is that nationalism is at the root of both: an underpinning of individualism that allows an independent foreign policy but also necessitates firm domestic control by a heavy-handed bureaucracy and secret police.

The dissent of two years ago, associated with the name of writer Mr Paul Goma, who has since left the country, repressed. Mr Karoly Kiraly, whose public protest over the regime's treatment of the two million ethnic Hungarians of Transylvania provoked extreme official reactions, has been silenced. Baptist dissenters are harassed by police.

The miners of the Jiu Valley who made history by staging the first big strike in Communist Romania, won their case, and more than that, are reaping tangible benefits from the drive to treble the coal output.

## Indian Premier relies on caste grievances

From Richard Wigg  
Delhi, Nov 18

Mr Charan Singh, India's caretaker Prime Minister, is trying to ensure that caste will be a basic issue in the coming general election.

India's voters may claim they are voting for or against the leader, but in the polling booth it will be allegiance to their own caste group and the benefits that caste leaders can promise which will be decisive.

The Cabinet is expected to decide this week on its proposal to reserve as many as 25 per cent of all jobs in the central Government services to the "backward classes". These are members of the more than 2,000 identified groups under the Hindu caste system who come between the Brahmins and other high castes and the Harijans (formerly known as Untouchables) at the bottom of the social scale.

This move would mean fewer jobs in the central Government for the higher castes, who have benefited out of all proportion to their numbers since independence.

Mr Charan Singh is already being denounced for his "crude casteism", but it should be remembered that in the four southern states of India various measures have been introduced over the years to level the "backward" have a share of state civil service jobs. In Karnataka, for instance, the process has gone forward, and in Tamil Nadu the once supreme Brahmins have been decried.

In Northern India, however, the higher castes, even when numerically strong in the lower economic groups, continue to put up a bitter resistance to maintain their social status.

Mr Charan Singh himself belongs to the Jat community, one of the north Indian middle-ranking caste groups, which combines a combativeness towards the higher castes (and towards the Harijans) with a strong sense of outrage at alleged "second-class citizenship".

The real problem is whether India should not long ago have sought to reserve civil service jobs according to some purely economic criteria instead of caste.

But because the central Government introduced after 1947 a 15 per cent reservation for Harijans and a 7.5 per cent one for tribal peoples, vested

interests in these privileges have grown up.

Leaders like Mrs Gandhi, an expert at seeking a candidate for each constituency able to "touch" the right caste mix of caste allegiances, and Mr Jagjivan Ram, leader of the Janata Party who claims to lead the 80 million Harijans, owe much of their success to these interests.

Mr Gandhi's basic formula has been to unite the two opposite ends of the Hindu social scale, Brahmins (or their equivalent) with Harijans; Mr Charan Singh is seeking to exploit in northern India the allegiances of the middle-ranking groups, which are estimated to account for 40 per cent of the population.

He has been able to push his reservation scheme and the collapse of the Janata Government, which typically set up a commission to examine the issue to avoid taking any decision.

The Janata break-up itself showed the caste issues clearly. The "backward" for the basis of Mr Charan Singh's Lok Dal Party, while the rump of the Janata is run by higher-caste Hindus, plus Mr Ram's own following among Harijan MPs.

The "backward classes", who have in Delhi the headquarters of an undisputed national lobby, have been demanding a 33 per cent reservation in all jobs. This week-end, they picketed All India Radio, claiming that the Brahmins among the news editors have not been giving "fair coverage" to their demands.

Mr Charan Singh's scheme is modelled on that attempted last year in Bihar, the impoverished north Indian state where caste politics have long been predominant and "sanctioned" by violence. Its architect was Keshpur Thakur, the Chief Minister.

Large-scale inter-caste rioting, particularly by students, resulting in heavy damage to property followed. Mr Thakur's allocation of 25 per cent of state jobs to the "backward". His Administration was overturned when the higher castes revolted last May.

Much will be heard of the arguments about the "backward" will damage the efficiency of the Indian Civil Service. Yet the south Indian bureaucracy, where the "backward" have long been included, is not less able to deliver the goods than in Uttar Pradesh or Bihar—many observers would say the opposite.

## Three more arrests at Peking wall

Peking, Nov 18.—Three more people were detained by the police at Peking's Democracy Wall today while trying to sell unofficial transcripts of last month's trial of the President Wei Jingsheng was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Last Sunday, three young people were also taken away as they began to sell the transcript, a booklet about 10 pages long. Today's arrests coincided with the publication of a poster denouncing the Peking police's actions as "illegal".

According to a foreign eyewitness, the arrests were carried out more discreetly than last week, at a time when few people were at the wall. Even so, the source said, the police were booed by the crowd at the Democracy Wall for the second time in eight days.

The poster put up today criticized the police veto on free distribution of the transcript. The poster signed "A member of the masses", described the questioning undergone by the author when he went to make inquiries about last Sunday's incident.

Several other activists went with him to ask public security officials to stop the police swoop. Among them was Liu Qing, a member of the April 5 Tribune Group which published the transcript. Liu Qing was detained.

Meanwhile, Feng Xuefeng, the writer, one of the last great critics of the 1957 anti-rightist purge still officially in disgrace, has been posthumously rehabilitated.

The People's Daily today reported a ceremony in his honour yesterday, saying he had been wrongly accused. The paper's rightist during the repression after the brief liberalization of the "100 Flowers" movement in 1956.

Feng Xuefeng died in 1976 aged 52 after 20 years of imprisonment. He had also been officially rehabilitated last April as a member of the Communist Party, from which he had been expelled when disgraced. —Agence France-Press.

## Yemenis discuss unity

Sana, Nov 18.—New talks are being held in the North Yemen capital this weekend on the proposed unification of North and South Yemen, covering cooperation in security and trade, informed sources said.

## Soviet warning to US Senate on Salt vote

Moscow, Nov 18.—Mr Boris Ponomarev, a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, has attacked attempts by the United States Senate to amend the Soviet-American Salt 2 agreement on strategic arms limitation and Nato plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In remarks published in Pravda today, Mr Ponomarev said that attempts in the United States to make unilateral changes in the strategic arms limitation treaty undermined the basis of mutual interests expressed by the treaty, which entered into force only in the form in which it was signed. "Attempts to change it unilaterally are dangerous not just for the Soviet Union and the United States but for the fate of world peace."

Mr Ponomarev made the remarks at a meeting in Moscow yesterday with Indian parliamentarians, suggesting continued nervousness in Moscow about the coming United States Senate debate.

Referring to Nato plans to deploy new missiles in Europe, Mr Ponomarev said that the United States was trying to legalize its rights to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

"In these plans... it is impossible not to see the intention to create an arsenal of missiles for first strike directed against the Soviet Union." The United States wanted to exploit the element of speed and surprise gained by basing nuclear weapons in West Europe.

"The flight of such a missile lasts only four minutes. Obviously, there is no need to prove that this increases the risk of a nuclear conflict and in particular the risk connected with the possible accidental launch of a missile."

Paris, Nov 18.—General Alexander Haig, the former Nato Commander and a possible United States presidential contender, said today that West Europe was facing perhaps its most dangerous decade since the end of the second World War.

He held a Paris conference on security in Europe, that the West should not rely on Soviet, and that the Soviet Union could not be trusted to avoid armed conflict in Europe. "If we think we can chastise Moscow by manipulating the tactical difference with Peking, I think we are on a highly dangerous course."

He said at a general press briefing that the Soviet Union's political intentions over the next few weeks. He might fight on a national level, presumably the presidency, or for the Senate.

## Why Dr Kissinger will be judged well by history



Former Foreign Secretary in the last Labour government Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth Devonport, reviews 'The White House Years', Dr Henry Kissinger's diaries of his office as Assistant for National Security Affairs to the Nixon administration

In Paris in February 1969 on Nixon's first visit to Europe, Dr Gaudin greeted Henry Kissinger with the question: "Why don't you get out of Vietnam?" "Because, Kissinger replied, "a sudden withdrawal might give us a credibility problem." "Where?" said the General.

Twice in this book, which covers his years in the White House up to 1973 as Assistant for National Security Affairs, Kissinger argues that the basic challenge for the Nixon Administration was similar to de Gaulle's in Algeria, to withdraw as an expression of policy not as a collapse. Historical analogies are rarely applicable and this one is no exception. De Gaulle faced over Algeria the acute danger of collapse and civil war in France, a risk of right wing military take over and the constant knowledge that eventually France would have to assimilate over one million pieds noirs. Nixon as a new President had no such savage limitations on his room for manoeuvre over Vietnam.

In liquidating the Algerian war de Gaulle was criticised for going too slow and too fast. Alas, the Algerian war was a failure, a brilliant book on the Algerian war, says de Gaulle, "suffered from the lesson not learned by Kissinger in Vietnam, or perhaps by the Israelis vis-à-vis the Arab world—namely that peoples who have been waiting for their independence for a century, fighting for it for a generation, can afford to sit out a presidential term, or a year or two in the life of an old man in a hurry."

In 1969 President Nixon inherited over half a million American troops in Vietnam and 31,000 dead and shared. Kissinger writes that the "policy of the United States was not to be humiliated, not to be shattered, but to leave Vietnam in a manner that even the protesters might later see as reflecting an American choice made with dignity and self respect." Yet by 1969 was no longer an American choice over leaving Vietnam?

Henry Kissinger's book is sadly but inevitably overshadowed by the United States involvement in Vietnam and Cambodia. It details the "policy" of the United States, making and finishing on a note of hope with the initialising just after President Nixon's Second Inaugural on January 23, 1973 by Kissinger and Le Duc Tho of the Paris Agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam. Kissinger's readers will know that with the initial press enthusiasm for the agreement and the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the two negotiators, came the resumed bombing of Cambodia in February 1973, the fall of the Khmer Rouge in April 1975, the entry of the Khmer Rouge to Phnom Penh. Then in December 1978 the invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese. In 1979 we see the terror and tragedy of a "Cambodian region" like the Khmer Rouge, self respect or even credibility ring hollow when seen against the present day destruction of what was Cambodia as well as South Vietnam. To William Shawcross in Sideshow, Kissinger, Nixon and the events in Cambodia that April, the United States or its friends nor those who are caught helplessly in its embrace are well served when its leaders act, as Nixon and Kissinger acted, without care. Cambodia was not a mistake that was a crime. The world is diminished by the experience."

To Henry Kissinger by April 21, 1970 when Shihonouk's National United Front of Cambodia broadcast an appeal to overthrow Lon Nol over the Viet Cong's clandestine radio the basic issue had been laid bare "It was whether Vietnamization was to be merely an alibi for an American collapse or a serious strategy designed to achieve an honourable peace. If the former, neither the rate of withdrawal nor events in neighbouring countries were important," he writes. "My intellectual difficulties arose with those who pressed the case for a middle course of action that would avoid collapse in Vietnam and yet ignore the impending communist takeover in Cambodia."

This is a fair summary of the position and the critics are wrong to argue that there was freedom of choice in reaching the events in Cambodia that April. The Administration was then gravely circumscribed being 15 months into a strategy which had as its central pillar the proposition that if the Vietnamese would not negotiate seriously then the United States would use maximum pressure and wait for military progress to force negotiations. It is fair, too, for Kissinger to point out as he does repeatedly in the book that a negotiated settlement in 1969 was the objective of the vast majority of American opinion both as measured in polls and among politicians and pundits. Liberal America had never faced up to the situation which Nixon had to come to terms with when it became clear from the secret negotiations with Le Duc Tho that there was no chance

for balanced negotiations over Cambodia or Vietnam. The Vietnamese wanted victory and were determined to open up a new front.

Some in the Administration recognizing that the bombing of Cambodia was a threshold decision urged that a distinction should be made between shallow cross border penetration and deep penetration of Cambodia. Mel Laird, the Defence Secretary who was consistently at odds with Kissinger and was the only practising politician apart from Nixon in the inner circle, wanted only shallow cross border operations and to use South Vietnamese rather than American troops. Since Laird was also the strongest supporter of Vietnamization, he must have known the risks of not attacking deep into Cambodia for that policy but he wanted above all to come out of Vietnam fast and forestall the gathering domestic political storm.

The only different choice, that could have been made in April 1970 was to realize that the basic strategy was itself fatally flawed, that no negotiation could be anything other than a short term fix lead to cover an American withdrawal and the eventual collapse of South Vietnam. Carrying the war into a neutral country was a sufficiently brutal manifestation of the hopeless nature of the struggle to have stimulated a rethink.

But it would have required great courage for Nixon in particular, to have reconciled himself even in 1969 to a policy of Vietnamization that was no more than an alibi for American withdrawal—by 1970 it was almost impossible.

If Kissinger had aligned himself over Cambodia with Laird and Rogers, Nixon might have acted differently, but I doubt it. Kissinger by supporting the policy won the confidence of Nixon necessary to pursue tirelessly a negotiating strategy, two years later a settlement providing for a ceasefire in Vietnam and the return of prisoners. It provided for Nixon a political exit but did little for American credibility.

That credibility had for most countries been steadily eroded over eight years and had certainly not been enhanced by the spectacle of America tearing itself apart in a bitter domestic debate resulting in such a deterioration in the standards of democratic government that it laid the foundation for Watergate. Kissinger, like Nixon, all too frequently questioned the credibility of the United States in terms of the virility of their own decision making. The credibility of a nation derives from more than the sum of its actions but reflects its attitudes, its morale, its inner values. De Gaulle's initial question posed the real choice. It meant getting out of Vietnam, quickly and cutting one's losses, it meant separating credibility from virility.

Foreign policy throughout the period 1963-73 will be seen by the readers of this book to have been bedevilled by inter-agency rivalries and personality clashes between in particular Kissinger in the White House and Rogers, Secretary of State, and Laird, Secretary of Defence. This seemingly endless bickering does little to establish trust in the manner in which United States policy is formed and it must have impaired the overall effectiveness of that policy. Yet despite this considerable "diplomatic" shortcomings were obtained over this period.

It is in relations with the Soviet Union, the central issue of any United States

foreign policy, that Kissinger's skill and distinction. Ever since Nuclear Weapons and Korea had been recognised as an aut nuclear strategy. For a person a formidable intellectual bag of a real grasp of Soviet reality charged with carrying through. Such negotiations was an enigma for which President Nixon deserved credit.

The book reveals interesting into Kissinger's negotiating strategy the development of the vital back with Ambassador Dobrynin, written by Nixon to Rogers by Kissinger, given the nature of the confrontation, though it applied essential doctrine of it am convinced that the great fundamentally interrelated mean this to establish artificial between specific elements of American policy and the fact that they might lead to take that the Soviet leaders should to understand that they cannot reap the benefits of cooperation area while seeking to take advantage or confrontation elsewhere.

While Kissinger did achieve his aims in terms of Soviet relations the Middle East he was less over Vietnam where the Soviets pressured. Yet they revealed how they saw Vietnam when the cancel Nixon's visit to Moscow 1972 following the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. A sophisticated response demonstrating the limit linkage.

The professionals will be Kissinger's negotiating technique. "I always tried to the most reasonable outcome of the situation and to the fact that they might lead to take that the Soviet leaders should to understand that they cannot reap the benefits of cooperation area while seeking to take advantage or confrontation elsewhere."

This was decided as a strategy "empirical concession" by those to make their moves in dribs and last moment. But I consider strategy useful primarily for bureaucracies and salving consciences. An ardent critic of the diplomatic appeasement there are pages splendidly barbed comme the peculiar habits of the bureau frustrating decisions. Besides looking for secrecy Kissinger was driven by the leading Washington machine to a very small circle. It tion of the circle, however, presents great problems for the conduct of State Department but far relations with allies. But if Nixon's visit to China had negotiated in total secrecy the lobbying against and the con tough press clarifications co jeopardised Chinese cooperation.

The new China policy was deeply divisive within the United States and perhaps only Nixon achieved so wide an acceptance marked a dramatic recognition emergence as a potential super power must be one of the great events of the 20th century.

Henry Kissinger has written daunting in its detail but reveals range. It is a book written by a still hopes to be once again Secretary of State. Kissinger's this show particularly in his own words. It is extracurricular flares open portraits of the world's less as well as living. It is at times in tone but it also has shaf deprecation and wit. With the 1 of the next volume will be make an overall assessment of his policies.

Henry Kissinger will be analysed with a global analysis with substantive rather relation to the Soviet Union an complex negotiations over Sal imagination of the interim M demilitarization agreement. B cannot be avoided that he associated apart from Camb serious errors in supporting fo white racialism in Southern manipulating Latin America, r Allende, and for neglect over C when the overall balance is wel Kissinger, despite mistakes and able, controversial that comes to who has a mind of his own and i to exercise it will be judge history. For on the major issue the Soviet Union and the delic of power which determines o he is shown to be careful, cle and consistent.

The White House Years is by W. J. Weidenfeld and Nicol Michael Joseph today at £14. © Times Newspapers Ltd

## After reading 'Sideshow'

by Wm Shawcross

Old man on a cow,  
Old man on a cow,  
got no clothes on,  
got no clothes on,  
got no hope now,  
got no hope now,  
cow just goes on,  
cow just goes on,  
poor old man:  
"Yah!"

Christopher Logue.

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## SPORT

## Tennis

## McEnroe displays his class to win the points that matter

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe retained both the singles and doubles titles without losing a set in the Benson and Hedges tennis tournament at Wimbledon. This meant that he emerged with a total of almost £17,500, which would offset the week's expenses. McEnroe beat Harold Solomon 6-3, 6-4, 7-5 in the singles final, which lasted two hours and 40 minutes. He was reinforced by Peter Fleming in a brisk 6-2, 6-3 win over Tomas Smid in the doubles final.

Solomon had won two of his three previous matches with McEnroe but, these days could not reasonably have great expectations except on a slow clay court. Although McEnroe was often in trouble yesterday, he was always just good enough to get out of it. In that sense the first game was a tactical masterstroke for the entire match. It lasted more than 12 minutes and contained seven deuces, two break points for Solomon and much charming, if strenuous, tactical manoeuvring. McEnroe won it 2-1 but lost the next four games and could never quite achieve another such advantage. He kept knocking on the door and was in vain. In the second set he had a total of seven break points in



John McEnroe: good enough to set out of trouble.

three consecutive McEnroe service games and in the third set, with McEnroe serving at 4-5, Solomon was twice within two points of winning the set.

These were two phases in which McEnroe suddenly took charge. From 3-4 and 0-15 down in the second set, the survivor of those seven break points won 12 points in a row for the set. Now often it is the case that a man on the ropes puts his opponent down with a flurry of punches. When two points away from losing the third set McEnroe had a run of six points, holding his own service game and then breaking Solomon to love—first with a nimble flourish that crumpled Solomon's nimble hussies, then by charging the net to put away a smash and hit a winning volley on each flank.

Those two phases demonstrated that McEnroe had the class to jump into the driving seat when it mattered. Once again his versatility was extraordinary, as was his knack of selecting and executing the right shot. This flair for exploiting an enviable repertoire of shots made him the less predictable of the two and the more adept at opening up the court. McEnroe was the more consistent, and besides being quick on his feet he was admirably clever and accurate in mixing his game. He was in the zone, so to speak, and he knew that McEnroe could never be sure which problem he would have to solve next. This, in short, was the terms of the chessboard.

Smid and Smith, a scratch partnership when the week began, settled down admirably to win three matches at the cost of one set conceded to Mary Riessen and Sherwood Stewart, who had been seeded to beat them. In the final they were outclassed. But Smid and Smith, who have only once been beaten; and that it took the best team in the world to do it.

**SINGLES:** Semi-final round: J. McEnroe (USA) beat G. Solomon (USA) 6-3, 6-4, 7-5. Final: J. McEnroe beat H. Solomon 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

**DOUBLES:** Semi-final round: P. Fleming (USA) and J. McEnroe (USA) beat M. Riessen (USA) and S. Stewart (USA) 6-2, 6-3. Final: P. Fleming and J. McEnroe beat M. Riessen and S. Stewart 6-2, 6-3.

## Golf

## Newton has the biggest bite of the apple

From John Woodcock  
Melbourne Nov 18

The Australian Open golf championship produced another worthy winner here today when Jack Newton was successful with a level par total of 288. At the end of a thrilling final round, Greg Norman missed a putt of a yard at the last hole which he holed it, would have taken him into a play-off with Newton.

Australians filled the first four places followed by two young Americans, Tuttle and Britton, and then J. L. Ballesteros, David Shaw and Hubert Green. The leading Englishman was not Mark James nor Maurice Bembridge, but Trevor Johnson, who, with content with sharing the lead on the first day, had the best third round. Only Johnson and Marsh returned a 68 in the four days of the championship.

With windings of over £1,000 Johnson, from the Finham club in Coventry, will be delighted he decided to try his luck in Australia rather than put his clubs away for most of the winter, as he has done all his life. He can claim, too, to have finished two strokes ahead of Zoeller in the year that Zoeller was the United States Masters champion. Johnson is a neat golfer, who makes his way between strokes with short, quick strikes and he putted as well as anyone. Metropolitans is a consistent player, who is a strictly fair one; the scores were a tribute to his quality.

With Player having done it seven times, Nicklaus and Arnold Palmer and Jesse Senechal once each, Newton's is only the fourth Australian victory in the last 18 years. It came after the lead had changed hands dramatically over the last nine holes. To the turn it was held by Norman, sometimes by

two strokes, more often by one. The crowd waited in vain for the expected challenge from Player, who started the day three strokes behind Norman. The overnight leader, however, although Marsh came home in 33 and finished only a stroke behind Newton, he never worked himself into a position to win.

Scott Tuttle, a strapping young American and a former college boy from Oregon (he won a university basketball title) and then took to golf made a formidable impression. With a slow, deliberate backswing, great strength and a good feel for the making, he was on this showing of a champion. But the battle in the end was between Newton, Norman and Senechal, and Senechal won.

When Norman dropped a stroke at the ninth and two more at the 10th, Newton took the lead. On the 11th, Norman was not at his best. His scrambling, though, was brilliant—except at the 14th, where, on perhaps the most difficult hole of the course, he took seven, Senechal, by now, was launched on a run of five successive birdies, from the 11th to the 15th. Birdies made six strokes from

the lead at the eighth hole, and seemed out of contention. He was ahead on the 16th tee. The effort proved too much for him. He was in two bunkers on the 16th and took three putts at both the 17th and 18th.

After his disaster at the 14th, Newton came back like a lion, chipping in for a birdie at the 15th (three times today he holed from off the green) after having driven into a bunker and thrashed a four-iron out of it. It was fighting spirit and it was Newton the champion, though not Norman had lipped the hole from eight feet at the 17th to go ahead and taken three putts from 15 yards at the last. In going for the title, which his first putt at the 18th would have given him, Norman slipped past the hole and missed the one back. Defeat was never more graciously accepted or victory more closely won.

**FINAL TOTALS (Australian rules)**

Player	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	Total
Newton	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	288
Norman	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	290
Johnson	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	292
Marsh	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	294
Shaw	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	296
Green	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	298
Ballesteros	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	300
Smith	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	302
Riessen	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	304
Stewart	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	306
Johnson	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	308
Marsh	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	310
Shaw	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	312
Green	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	314
Ballesteros	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	316
Smith	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	318
Riessen	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	320
Stewart	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	322
Johnson	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	324
Marsh	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	326
Shaw	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	328
Green	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	330
Ballesteros	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	332
Smith	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	334
Riessen	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	336
Stewart	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	338
Johnson	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	340
Marsh	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	342
Shaw	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	344
Green	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	346
Ballesteros	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	348
Smith	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	350
Riessen	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	352
Stewart	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	354
Johnson	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	356
Marsh	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	358
Shaw	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	360
Green	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	362
Ballesteros	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	364
Smith	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	366
Riessen	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	368
Stewart	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	370
Johnson	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	372
Marsh	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	374
Shaw	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	376
Green	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	378
Ballesteros	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	380
Smith	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	382
Riessen	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	384
Stewart	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	386
Johnson	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	388
Marsh	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	390
Shaw	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	392
Green	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	394
Ballesteros	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	396
Smith	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	398
Riessen	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	400
Stewart	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	402
Johnson	72	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	404
Marsh	72	7																	











## Is this the shape or things to come?

Large town centre schemes continue to play an important part in the property scene. The latest is that for Stafford, where plans for a town redevelopment of the town centre prepared by the town council have been commended to the borough council by its policy and resources committee. The commendation is due to go to the council tomorrow.

The scheme provides 1,000 sq ft of shopping, new market and a car park for 400 cars. It has been designed for pedestrians, off-street service vehicles, access both for shops within a precinct and for surrounding retailers. The scheme is being carried out

on a site of four acres, in the conservation area just off the 'Market Square' in the town centre.

The fronts of many of the existing buildings will be retained and the new single-storey market is designed to reflect the general atmosphere of the present market.

Architects for the scheme are Gordon Benoy and Partners, who were engaged by Arrowcroft for other schemes in Newark and Chester, both in conservation areas.

The scheme is being carried out in partnership with Standard Life Assurance, which has been retained as joint letting agents. Evans and Evans advised the local authority. Construction is due to start in about a year and work should be completed in 1982.

In Cardiff, Capital and Counties has started work on a large extension of its Hayes Centre. The centre, containing 83,900 sq ft of offices and shops, was the largest of its kind to be carried out

in the city after the war. It was completed in 1966 and is now being extended by a superstore of 50,000 sq ft and a shopping arcade. Both will be linked to a multi-storey park for 500 cars, built by the South Glamorgan County Council.

The new development will adjoin the new St David's Centre, which is also under construction, and should be ready for trading early in 1981. Powell and Powell, of Cardiff, acted for Capital and Counties in buying the site. Architects are Elsom Pack and Roberts and the main contractors are Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons.

Do-it-yourself home improvement is one of the fastest growing hobbies in the country and a growing number of stores are meeting the needs of those who pursue it. One of the largest stores opened for business last week in Stretchford Lane, Birmingham. The new Dodge City home improvement and garden store there comprises a two-storey, 115,000 sq ft store, plus an outdoor garden centre of

about 10,000 sq ft which includes a greenhouse of 2,000 sq ft.

Parking for 250 cars is provided. The development, which cost about £2m, is on a site of 2.5 acres about three miles east of the city centre.

Site acquisition cost over £250,000 and was carried out by Weatherall Hollis and Gale, property advisers to Dodge City.

In London, the Post Office is asking a price in the region of £25m for its headquarters building at St Martins-le-Grand, EC1, which has been owned and occupied by the Post Office since the turn of the century.

The property provides 167,000 sq ft in all on basement, ground and six upper floors, and as part of the transaction the Post Office will take a lease of the entire premises at a rent of £1.5m a year—£9 a sq ft.

With current lettable area of only 60 per cent of the building, there is considerable scope for refurbishment and redevelopment. The sale is being handled by Weatherall Green and Smith.

A new twist has been given to plans for the Coin Street site on the South Bank in London which has been the subject of a lengthy public inquiry.

Commercial Properties, the second largest landowner in the scheme, has confirmed that it has entered into discussions with Shell UK. The talks centre on whether Shell UK should occupy the 850,000 sq ft office content of the scheme as a headquarters building and enter into a commitment with Commercial Properties for participation in the completion of the entire development. This includes residential, shopping and recreational facilities.

These plans would, of course, be subject to the final decision of the Secretary of State. Hampton and Sons act for Commercial Properties and were responsible for introducing Shell UK to their clients.

Also in London, Greycoat Estates Investments, a company owned half by Greycoat



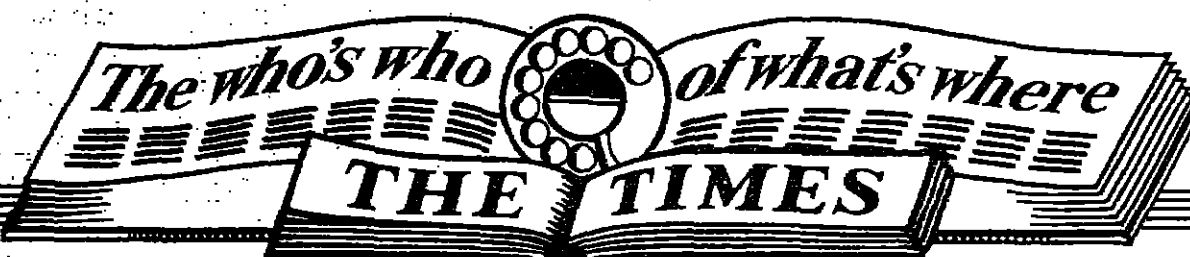
Model of the proposed central area redevelopment in Stafford.

Estates and half by Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, acting with the London Borough of Camden, has entered into an agreement to lease its new office development at 250 Euston Road.

The lease is Davy International (Oil) and Chemicals, which is expected to take a long lease at a rent to be computed on completion of the development in 1981.

Long-term funding for the scheme, involving over £20m has been arranged through Legal and General Assurance (Pensions Management).

Gerald Ely



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THE TIMES MONDAY NOVEMBER 19 1979

# The Times Obituaries Supplement: 2

## George Isaacs

George Isaacs, PC, who was Minister of Labour and Social Security from July 1974 to January 1975, and Minister of Pensions from July 1975 to October 1975, died on April 26. He was 85.

Mr Isaacs had been a general secretary of the National Union of Operative Printers Assistants for nearly 35 years when he came suddenly to prominence in 1955, when he was elected to the House of Commons as a Labour MP. He was a highly competent and shrewd negotiator, his appointment as Minister of Labour in 1974 was a surprise. He administered the affairs of the department with a firm and a half difficult; he handled the complexities of industrial relations and the problems of the unemployed with a calm and a thorough understanding of the minds of employers and workers. He was a man of great integrity and a high sense of duty, and he was able to bring about a change in the minds of many of his colleagues in the House of Commons. He was a man of great integrity and a high sense of duty, and he was able to bring about a change in the minds of many of his colleagues in the House of Commons.

## John Davies

Mr John Davies, FCA, MP, who died on 4 aged 63, was a businessman and a politician. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1950 to 1974, and he was a member of the House of Lords from 1974 to 1979. He was a man of great integrity and a high sense of duty, and he was able to bring about a change in the minds of many of his colleagues in the House of Commons.

## MR REGINALD MAUDLING

### High office in both state and party



three years of litigation in New York, and eventually a settlement was reached. But it was Maudling's commercial empire, and the latter's bankruptcy, which focused upon him the sensational attention of the mass media, including a hostile television programme which compelled him to sue (successfully) for libel.

The trouble started in 1966 with his joining one of Poulson's companies for which he helped to obtain from the Maltese Government a contract for designing that great white elephant of a hospital at Gozo (which in the end cost the British taxpayer £1,600,000); it lasted until July 1977 when the House of Commons received the report of a Select Committee upon his and two other Members' involvement with Poulson. Maudling had not, it transpired, received a salary for his services, but he had obtained, in Poulson's name, a large contribution to the Adelphi Theatre at East Grinstead, a non-commercial enterprise to which his wife, the former actress Beryl Laverick, was devoted and which was £4,000 in debt; nor was he accused of any financial impropriety in regard to the Gozo project. He was criticized for leading the Maltese Government to believe that he could exercise influence at home on their behalf and was found to be at fault in not declaring his interest to the House when aid to Malta was being discussed in the summer of 1967. The majority of his colleagues did not take, however, too grave a view, especially after Mr Heath had spoken strongly on his behalf when the report of the Select Committee was debated on July 26, 1977. A motion by some Labour backbenchers that he should be expelled from the House was defeated by 324 votes to 97. In fact, it was not this which had prompted him to resign as Home Secretary four years before. It was the reputation of committing himself to a dubious business venture which collapsed before he could completely extricate himself. Of the two more serious was the failure of the Real Estate Fund of America, of which he was president between 1968-69, which led to

accepting his resignation, showed his confidence in Maudling's integrity by offering him at once another post in the Government; but he declined, and retired from the limelight. Margaret Thatcher brought him onto the stage after her election as leader of the party in February 1973, as Shadow Foreign Secretary, a post in which he vigorously supported Britain's commitment to the European Community and condemned the Soviet Union's failure to carry out its obligations under the Helsinki Final Act. He was replaced by John Davies in November 1976.

After July 1977, it was evident that a return to the high place which he had held in British politics was improbable, but his advice was sought and respected, especially on Rhodesia, a matter on which he upheld till the end the principle of British responsibility. As a Privy Councillor he was able to catch the Speaker's eye and his parliamentary interventions were always very much to the point. It was sad that imprudent business associations should have interrupted so promising a career; but a scandal lasting seven years, however exaggerated, is a serious impediment to a politician. It is a cautionary tale for British parliamentarians whose ridiculously low salaries tempt them to listen to the blandishments of speculators.

The contrast that stands out in Maudling's career is between his greedy mistakes in business and his thoughtful and steady prudence in politics, when his career was a generous and unselfish one. Of the four young Conservative Members who entered Parliament in 1950, Reginald Maudling, along with Macleod, Edward Heath and Enoch Powell, Maudling had the least dynamic personal ambition but the greatest and most political judgment, the most generous and warmly human political viewpoint. He muddled a part of his life, but it is his political statesmanship which will be remembered.

He married, in 1939, Beryl Laverick, and had three sons and one daughter.

## Lord Allan of Kilmaheo

Lord Allan of Kilmaheo, DSO, OBE, who as Mr Robert Allan was Conservative MP for South Paddington from 1951 to 1966, died in Sydney on April 5 shortly after being taken on a flight from London. He was 67.

He was widely respected within the party as a man who combined charm with candour and good sense. He had been PPS to Lord Avon, when Mr Eden, to Mr Macmillan and was a close friend of Mr Heath. He had held the posts of assistant Whip (1953-55); Financial Secretary, Admiralty (1958-59); and Under-Secretary, Foreign Office (1959-60).

After leaving political life he went into business, and was chairman of the Longman Group of companies and of the London board of the Bank of Scotland.

He was created a life peer in 1973.

Robert Alexander Allan was born on July 11, 1914, the younger son of the late Lord Allan, of Kilmaheo Castle, Cardross, Dunbartonshire, and was educated at Harrow, where he won the Rothschild Scholarship. He went to Clare College, Cambridge, where he took an honours degree in history. He was a first-class athlete, and was a cross-country runner at Harrow. From Clare he went to Yale, on the Mellon Fellowship. He became a lieutenant RNVR in 1939 and had a distinguished war record. A commander at the end of the war, he was awarded the DSO, made an OBE, received the Croix de Guerre, and was mentioned in dispatches. He was also made a Commander of the Legion d'Honneur and an officer of the American Legion of Merit.

From 1945-46 he served at the British Embassy as Deputy Chief of Naval Information.

After his demobilization Allan became General Manager of the *Investor's Chronicle* and *The Banker* and was also a director of two other companies. He was the parliamentary chairman of the Docks and Harbour Association, and from 1948 to 1952 was president of the Clyde Flotilla of the RNVR.

In 1945 he had contested Dunbartonshire as a Conservative and was narrowly defeated. He fought the new seat of Dunbartonshire at the 1950 general election and at a by-election in the same division a month later but was defeated on both occasions. In the general election in October 1951, he was returned for South Paddington after a straight fight with Labour.

He married in 1947, Maureen, daughter of Harold Stewart-Clark. They had one son and one daughter.

## MR GEORGE WOODCOCK

### Changing functions of TUC



Throughout these five years of unprecedented development in the relations between the trade unions and the TUC as secretary of the research department in 1936 and became assistant general secretary in 1947. He was the obvious choice for the general secretaryship when Sir Vincent Trowman retired in 1960.

Woodcock was a member of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission in 1954, of the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Incomes from 1952-55, and of the Royal Commission on the Working of the Monetary System from 1957-59. Among positions held by him were vice-chairman of the National Savings Committee, vice-president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and a member of the BBC General Advisory Council. He was also a member of the NEDC from 1962 to 1969.

Woodcock was one of the most stubborn of trade union leaders in fighting a rearguard action against the introduction of the Prices and Incomes Bill, which provisions for enforcement of the prices and incomes policy, during the early part of 1966. Having been defeated on that front, he went on to oppose within the general council of the TUC the introduction of the National Government Officers' Association, affiliated in 1963 and the leaders of both the Society of Civil Servants and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants tried to persuade their members to join.

Woodcock was born on October 20, 1904, at Bamber Bridge, near Preston, where he began work as a half-timer in a cotton mill at the age of 12. He became a member and later a voluntary official of the Weavers' Association and continued to work as a weaver until he was a TUC scholar to Ruskin College, Oxford, in 1929. He was later awarded a scholarship to New College, Oxford, where he took a first-class degree in philosophy, politics and economics. Still another scholarship gave him a year of post-graduate work at Manchester University. After a period in the Civil Service as a

National Savings Assistant Commissioner, he was appointed to the staff of the TUC as secretary of the research department in 1936 and became assistant general secretary in 1947. He was the obvious choice for the general secretaryship when Sir Vincent Trowman retired in 1960.

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## Mr Tom Swain

Mr Tom Swain, Labour MP for Derbyshire, North-East since 1959, died on March 2 at the age of 67 after a car crash. He had been on the point of retiring from the House of Commons. Swain, a former miner, was a champion of the miners in the House and an uncompromising left winger.

In 1967 he was elected chairman of the miners' Parliamentary group. He was largely responsible for the opposition to the Government's White Paper of that year which accepted a run-down of the industry almost as drastic as the forecast of Lord Robens. Swain threatened to tear up the Paper on the floor of the Commons; his group forced the Government to abandon its plans of debating the White Paper together with a Bill providing £130 million aid for coal and jobs for displaced miners—the issue was debated separately.

Swain abstained over Prices and Incomes and voted against the Common Market.

Thomas Henry Swain, who was born on October 29, 1911, had digested Lenin by the time he was 14—thanks to his father "a Bolshevik allergic to authority". He was in the pits in time for the 1926 strike which he spent sleeping by day and at night fetching "things that others did not need but we needed badly." For five months he tramped the country—unable to get the dose.

Later he sat on local authorities for some 25 years, and attended extra-mural courses at economics at Sheffield University. In 1965 he helped get the Government remove anomalies in the payment of industrial injury benefits. In 1968 he pressed for the dismissal of Mr Cecil King from part-time membership of the National Coal Board.

He achieved national celebrity in July 1970 when two CS gas canisters were thrown into the chamber of the House of Commons by IRA supporters. MPs moved to quit the chamber but Swain smothered one of the canisters, shielding the stragglers from the effects of the smoke until he was overcome and was taken to hospital.

He was twice married, first, in 1931, to Ruth Hannah, daughter of Frank Wootton. They had six sons and four daughters. His wife died in 1969 and he married Rosemary Fischer, his former secretary.

## The Duke of Abercorn

The Duke of Abercorn, 4th Duke, died on June 4, at the age of 73. He had for 13 years been a Northern Ireland senator and also played his part in local government.

Born on February 29, 1904, the eldest son of the third duke, he was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He was commissioned into the Grenadier Guards. He also trained as a banker in the City, but unlike his father who had been a Conservative MP at Westminster, he contented himself with a political life in the government of his native province. From 1949 to 1962 he was a member of the Senate of the Government of Northern Ireland and he had served on Tyrone council from that year. He had become High Sheriff of Co. Tyrone in 1946, and was Lieutenant of the county from 1951. He succeeded his father in 1953.

He played his part in numerous other spheres of Ulster's public life. He was chairman of the trustees of the Ulster Museum from 1962. Chancellor of the University of Ulster from 1970, president of the Royal Forestry Society from 1964-66 and president of the International Dendrological Union.

He married, in 1923, Lady Mary Kathleen Crichton, sister of the 5th Earl of Erne.

## Sir Alfred Broughton

Sir Alfred Broughton, who died on April 2, aged 76, had been Labour member for Batley and Morley since 1949. In the Commons he was an Opposition Whip from 1960 to 1964 and a member of the Speaker's panel of chairmen from 1964 to 1976. He came of a medical family which had practised in the Batley area for many years. Educated at Russell School and Downing College, Cambridge, he served in the RAFVR in the Second World War and was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding in 1971. He was knighted for his services to Parliament in 1968. He was twice married.







# Distinguished service in British Army and Royal Air Force

## FIELD MARSHAL SIR GERALD TEMPLER Winning mastery over terrorists in Malaya

Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, KG, GCB, GCMG, KBE, DSO, died on October 25 at the age of 81.

Few men have reached the summit of the professional arms have been so consistently underestimated outside the Army as Sir Gerald Templer. Although he was a vivid, unconventional personality, he was also a dedicated professional infantry officer, with none of the tricks of self-advertisement or taste for public disputation that have elevated less able men, if only for a while, into national figures.

Although a man of austere and even forbidding appearance, he was a discerning humorist, and he delighted in old and beautiful things, especially if they had the added flavour of some military association. It was, indeed, largely due to his energy and enthusiasm that Army museums were gradually transformed from dusty, decaying collections of gruff uniforms and campaign medals into genuine centres of military history and tradition; and it was Templer's inspiration which raised the money for the National Army Museum in Chelsea which, when it opened in 1971, provided a focal point for the student of military history in the First World War. Whatever may be said of its architecture, the Museum as an idea is a fitting monument to a man who truly loved the British Army and its soldiers.

Gerald Walter Robert Templer was born on September 11, 1898, and from school at Wellington went on to Sandhurst. In 1916 he was commissioned into the Royal Irish Fusiliers, where his sternness and features attracted the somewhat macabre, but not mental, nickname of Charles Peace. Although in later life he was not a man with whom it was wise to risk familiarity, there were still a few old friends to whom he was referred to as "Peace" to the mystification of non-initiates.

From 1916 until 1927 he commanded a platoon of his regiment, a feat of endurance which might surprise the

young officer of today; but in those days 11 years as a subaltern was nothing out of the ordinary. In 1925, 1926 and 1927 Templer's platoon won the Platoon Match Competition of the Egyptian Command Rifle Meeting, an achievement which he remembered with pride even when he became Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1937. He was also a member of the Staff College and, unusually for a regular officer of his generation, scarcely saw his own regiment again. From the Staff College he went to the Royal Regiment, with whom he served in Palestine and won the DSO as a Company Commander.

There followed a period on Lord Gort's staff at the beginning of the Second World War and he returned to England after Dunkirk, to raise and command a service battalion—the 9th Battalion—of the Royal Sussex Regiment. When, many years later, Templer was faced, as CIGS, with the task of presiding over the contraction of the Army, his experience of service in three great infantry regiments had instilled in him a tolerant flexibility not always detectable in senior officers who had known only one regiment.

Having formed and trained the 9th Royal Sussex as a battalion, he then went to the front with courage and distinction in Burma. Templer's promotion was rapid. In considerably less time than it had taken him to progress from second-lieutenant to captain, he became brigadier-major-general, and in 1942, at the age of 44, lieutenant-general, commanding 2 Corps District—the youngest lieutenant-general in the Army.

However, in 1943, he relinquished his appointment to command the division in action. After a short time with 1st Division he commanded 56th Division at Anzio and for a while, when his own divisional commander was wounded, the 1st Division as well. Templer's American force commander under whom these divisions operated, described Templer as "conspicuous among British commanders, intelligent, energetic and colourful, with a keen sense of

humour... he was the only British Divisional Commander who could have done well with an American division". In 1944 he was involved in a serious accident in Italy, while commanding 6th Armoured Division, and invalided home; but he recovered with remarkable resilience and in 1945 joined Montgomery in Western Europe as Director of Military Operations, both before and after the German surrender. He displayed considerable administrative ability in handling the appealingly complex problems which faced the Army Group in the first few weeks of peace.

After four years at the War Office, from 1946-50, first as Director of Military Intelligence and then as Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Templer was appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, and it was here, for two years, that he perfected the organizational and administrative skills which had always been his strength.

In 1952 he was appointed High Commissioner and Director of Operations in Malaya, where, since 1948, communist terrorists had been engaged in a jungle war against the Government. At the end of 1951 Sir Henry Gurney, Templer's predecessor as High Commissioner, had been killed in a terrorist ambush, and a low water mark in the operations against the communist forces had been reached. Templer's arrival had a remarkable effect. He set out at once to win "the hearts and minds of the people"—a philosophy of patient and imaginative administration which contrasted strangely with the accusations, often levelled at him in Malaya, of being short-tempered, cold and vindictive. He was merciless in his retribution against villagers who helped and sheltered terrorists; on the other hand he gave them generous rewards for information. Although he infuriated the press, terrified his subordinates and sometimes outraged the politicians back in London, he laid the sure foundations on which the final victory over the communists was based.

In 1955 he became Chief



of the Imperial General Staff, where his greatest responsibility was to ensure that the phased reduction of the British Army then taking place should be accomplished without permanent damage to efficiency and morale. He did so with dedication and with great sympathy for the infantry, whose traditional regimental system was threatened by amalgamations and disbandments. As a member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee he fiercely defended the interests of the Army as a whole and earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues. Although, like all field marshals, he never retired, he left active duty in 1958, but took care not to sever his links with the Army. He was colonel of several regiments, including his own Royal Irish Fusiliers, and a singular mark of distinction for an infantryman, of the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues) and of The Blues and The Royals when the two regiments amalgamated in 1969. His interests outside the service were wide—he was a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, a

member of the Executive Committee of the National Trust, and president of the British Horse Society.

Sir Gerald Templer was a man of extraordinary contrasts. Although frail and usually haggard in appearance, he was tough enough at the age of 69 to deal firmly and decisively with three young thugs who tried to rob him late at night in a London street.

Fastidious standards of dress and general turn-out were at startling odds with his language, which was usually studded with lurid idiom and occasionally decorated with barrack-room monosyllables. It was once said of him that he regarded the word "theoretical" as a term of high opprobrium, while "academic" was his nearest approach to "obscene". This is the kind of smart, superficial and inaccurate judgment to which Templer was frequently subjected by those outside the Army. He was, above all, a soldier's soldier.

## Maj Gen Sir F. de Guingand

Major General Sir Francis de Guingand, KBE, CB, DSO, Chief of Staff, 8th Army 1942-44 and Chief of Staff, 21st Army Group 1944-55, died on June 29 at the age of 79.

Francis Wilfred de Guingand was born on February 28, 1900, the son of Francis Julius de Guingand, briar-root pipe manufacturer. Educated at Ampleforth and Sandhurst, he was commissioned into The West Yorkshire Regiment in December, 1918. His first meeting with the future Field-Marshal Montgomery was in Southern Ireland in 1921 when the latter was brigade major in the same brigade, and in the following year Montgomery lived in the same mess in Folkestone Barracks when he was on the staff of the 49 West Riding Division and played golf with the obviously able subaltern commanding the training cadre of the West Yorks.

"I scarcely remember a time," de Guingand was to begin his second book, *African Assignment* (1953), "when I was not in love with Africa." In 1926 he was seconded to The King's African Rifles to test his dream and replenish his bank account. He became OC, Troops, Nyasaland, in 1930. He returned to his regiment as adjutant in 1931, the West Yorks being then in Egypt, where Montgomery was commanding the 1st Battalion of The Warwickshire Regiment in the Western Desert. He found himself in Quena, where de Guingand at Montgomery's insistence was nominated for the Staff College. The years 1935 and 1936 were spent at Staff College, where de Guingand's future as Field-Marshal Slim as one of de Guingand's instructors.

In 1939 he was appointed military assistant to the new Secretary of State for War, Lord Bessborough. He learnt the new ropes quickly nor was he overimpressed by the old guard who eventually saw off his new master. With the development of the war in the Middle East, he was an obvious and successful choice as an instructor at Staff College, just being established at Haifa. He was soon, however, posted to GHQ, Cairo, as a joint planner with the Navy and RAF (and a member of the Mohammed Ali Club) and as he described in his first book *Operation Victory* (1947), and again in his *Generals at War* (1964), he was far from happy about the plans for the Greek campaign. The experience taught him that decisions affecting soldiers are not always taken for military reasons, a lesson Montgomery was to find it harder to learn. De Guingand had impressed the taciturn Wevel, whose placement by Auchinleck in 1941 led to the inspired selection of de Guingand as Director of Military Intelligence early in 1942 at a time when that branch was under attack. He quickly took over the post of the outgoing staff, but later in the year when the Allied line was being consolidated at Alam el Buei he was unexpectedly summoned by Auchinleck to the Western Desert to be his Chief of Staff. De Guingand's name became thereafter associated with Montgomery's, it should not pass unnoticed that he had been spotted as early as 1939 before the arrangements for the invasion of Sicily, that Wevel had sensed his worth—he had sent him to spy out the land in Greece and on missions to Baghdad and New Delhi—and it was not until 1950, when he had twice promoted him to significant appointments, that Montgomery inherited, he did not invent, de Guingand; and as a legacy the latter started very much on top of the post he won it to the full; and a most contributive partnership ensued.

Montgomery believed in what he called the Chief of Staff system. He insisted that de Guingand's range of activities should not merely be that of the conventional BGS of an Army. This, with the right man—and so it swiftly proved—seemed to solve a lot of difficulties. De Guingand had already endured personally. A small, compactly built man with dark hair parted on the wrong side, he would twice with his left hand as he thought and wrote in his squiggly calligraphy, he wore a military moustache over a rather gap-toothed grin. He was not so much unduly in appearance as not quite neat. He wore glasses. And he had a nervous stomach.

De Guingand rose buoyantly but without arrogance to the new responsibilities. He had been frustrated, with many others, by the complexities of the arrangements before Montgomery's arrival; but characteristically it had made no difference to his personal relationships. What now changed was the sphere of his responsibility and the increased power and range of his persuasiveness. Tactfully he drew the older hands into the new ways just as younger men swiftly gave their affectionate allegiance to the new brigadier who so obviously "knew his stuff". To his new master de Guingand was a boon.

A combination of intense loyalty and cheerful tact which the task required was delicate. De Guingand seemed to have an instinct for knowing just how—and when—to make Montgomery think that he had thought of it first. This may suggest the devoted, the manipulator; far from it. Freddie de Guingand was essentially and loyally subordinate. As DMI he had already impressed the powerful body of

able war correspondents by his press conferences. His staff he ruled with a light, almost gay, rein. He had a quite remarkable capacity to master detail, an intuitive gift of suggesting ways and means of exploring new things or reexamining old methods. He was a master of the conference technique, never doing other people's business for them but working rapidly through detailed agenda to see that all was covered.

Just as he sifted for Montgomery, so his staff would sift for him. The freer most disillusioned older judgment of Sir Miles Graham, his closest colleague (with whom he seemed to be playing eternal backgammon) gave him a confident and friendly relationship which eased the heavy responsibility which the Chief of Staff system imposed upon a nervous frame. They were to remain together till the war ended.

As the Desert War came to its long end, it became obvious that he had a further gut or extension of his existing quiver: he could get along with Allies. Americans in particular he liked immediately and they liked him. This was especially important in that it was soon obvious that this master was less apt in this relationship. It was said that he and Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, got along especially well together because they both had bad stomachs. Certainly neither was a particularly well man and just as assuredly they knew how to iron out differences, surmount national prejudices and wrestle out solutions in union. Increasingly as the war wore on Montgomery used de Guingand as his mouthpiece with the Americans.

To extract from the story of the campaigns from Alam el Buei to the Battle of the deception plan at Alam el Buei and the change from the Zepplin sheds at Field-Marshal Slim as one of de Guingand's instructors. In 1939 he was appointed military assistant to the new Secretary of State for War, Lord Bessborough. He learnt the new ropes quickly nor was he overimpressed by the old guard who eventually saw off his new master. With the development of the war in the Middle East, he was an obvious and successful choice as an instructor at Staff College, just being established at Haifa. He was soon, however, posted to GHQ, Cairo, as a joint planner with the Navy and RAF (and a member of the Mohammed Ali Club) and as he described in his first book *Operation Victory* (1947), and again in his *Generals at War* (1964), he was far from happy about the plans for the Greek campaign. The experience taught him that decisions affecting soldiers are not always taken for military reasons, a lesson Montgomery was to find it harder to learn. De Guingand had impressed the taciturn Wevel, whose placement by Auchinleck in 1941 led to the inspired selection of de Guingand as Director of Military Intelligence early in 1942 at a time when that branch was under attack. He quickly took over the post of the outgoing staff, but later in the year when the Allied line was being consolidated at Alam el Buei he was unexpectedly summoned by Auchinleck to the Western Desert to be his Chief of Staff. De Guingand's name became thereafter associated with Montgomery's, it should not pass unnoticed that he had been spotted as early as 1939 before the arrangements for the invasion of Sicily, that Wevel had sensed his worth—he had sent him to spy out the land in Greece and on missions to Baghdad and New Delhi—and it was not until 1950, when he had twice promoted him to significant appointments, that Montgomery inherited, he did not invent, de Guingand; and as a legacy the latter started very much on top of the post he won it to the full; and a most contributive partnership ensued.

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looking for recipes—or bridges led to his establishment of the South Africa Foundation. His marriage to Arlie, the beautiful Australian widow of a brother officer, Major H. D. Stewart of the West Yorks, which took place in 1942 in Cairo, was dissolved in 1957. One of his last visits to Britain was as a sick man, to act as one of the pall bearers at the funeral of Field-Marshal Montgomery.

He was a very clever, nervous, restless and delightful man who was always looking for happiness and fun, and he was a good many other people as a consequence. For himself he was too apt to dig up the flower to see how it was growing; but he was always great fun to be with, and his part in the Allied effort in the Second World War was assuredly not inconsiderable. Essentially a peacemaker, a creative builder of bridges, it fell to de Guingand to deploy his remarkable talents in the midst of a most destructive war. To its successful outcome he made an immeasurable and peculiarly personal contribution, the best of which, since Bertrier, he has been said, since Bertrier.

Besides his two books already mentioned *African Assignment* (1953) and *From Brass Hat to Bowler Hat* (1979).

## AM Sir John Tremayne

Air Marshal Sir John Tremayne, KCB, CBE, DSO, has died at the age of 87. Born on July 1, 1901, he was one of the original twelve flight commanders of RNAS. When war came he distinguished himself with the coolness and daring of his flying. In November 1914 he took part in the memorable raid on the Zepplin sheds at Feldrichaven, for which he was awarded the DSO.

After the war he served on aeronautical control commissions, at No. 7 and No. 3 Groups, in Iraq, and the League of Nations. From 1934 to 1936 he was AOC, Halton, the home of the apprentice training in the RAF. Here his keenness that the technicians of the RAF who were to bear the brunt of the next decade were of the right quality. From 1941-43, as AOC-in-C, Technical Training Command, he infused the Halton spirit into his command.

His last post was perhaps his most disappointing. He was appointed Head of the RAF Mission in Moscow in June 1943, at a time when the Russians were assessed by the paraments need for a Second Front. The great contribution which the RAF was making to extend the common enemy was disdainfully dismissed by the Kremlin. He retired from the RAF in February, 1944.

## MARSHAL OF THE RAF SIR JOHN SLESSOR Strategist and Trenchard disciple

Marshal of The Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, GCB, DSO, MC, Chief of the Air Staff from 1950 to 1952, died on July 12 at the age of 82.

The tremendous influence of Winston Churchill on the birth, growth, and development of the Royal Air Force continued for so long that even the most distinguished officers who emerged from both great wars seemed largely in the shadow of an accepted doctrine written in unalterable terms by one who had agreed was "Father" of his service. Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, who had not been a disciple of Trenchard, and he might well have the best claim to have inherited his mantle—but he had great contributions to make in the development of strategic doctrine and the exposition of air policy that were essentially his own.

Before the last war he had built himself a considerable reputation in Service circles for the clarity of his thinking and writing, particularly on Army-Air Force matters, and his work in policy-making during the period of expansion was not unaccomplished. He was in the opinion of many the most successful war-time Commander-in-Chief of Coastal Command and in the Mediterranean he took on the wider role in allied defence as Chief of Staff with a natural facility for making an international staff work with drive and efficiency. To most RAF officers and men who served with him he is probably remembered more clearly as the Air Member or Personnel than as Chief of the Air Staff as he had the vast task of demobilizing a million-strong Service and at the same time of trying to build up a new force. But later as CAS he established firmly for his own service the House of Commons which developed to meet the demands of the cold war and had no small influence on the formulation of the air policy which eventually was accepted by other major powers as the logical answer to the coming of the atomic and hydrogen weapons.

Slessor did not come out of the last war as one of the great commanders whose strategies caught the attention of the man in the street, or the war-time servicemen for that matter. He was an impression of brusqueness in those who did not know him, although to those who did he was an affable and not so scolding man.

child which threatened a military career for him, during the First World War.

John Cotesworth Slessor was born the son of a major in the Sherwood Foresters at Kibworth in Leicestershire on June 3, 1897. From Halesbury he eventually went into the Royal Flying Corps in 1915 though he had been rejected by a medical board as "totally unfit for any form of military service" and first saw service in No. 23 Squadron which had been formed to contest the ascendancy of the Fokker. Before the squadron was fully formed it was sent for home defence and in October, 1915, 2nd Lieutenant Slessor made a vain but meritorious attempt on a cloudy night to intercept the Zepplin L-5 on its way to bomb London. Transferred to No. 17 Squadron he went out to the Middle East and was soon showing dash and enterprise in the Dardanelles operations; he was killed in action in October, 1915. 2nd Lieutenant Slessor made a vain but meritorious attempt on a cloudy night to intercept the Zepplin L-5 on its way to bomb London. 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# Creative peaks in painting, designing, pottery and engraving

## Mr Gilbert Spencer

Mr Gilbert Spencer, the painter, died on January 14 at the age of 76.

Though he was somewhat overshadowed by his more famous brother, Stanley, Gilbert Spencer made for himself a high reputation both as painter and as teacher of painting. His was a gentler talent than Stanley's, completely free from "apocalyptic" suggestion and more concerned with landscape and incidents of rural life than with the drama of human passions. Otherwise they had a good deal in common; the same Pre-Raphaelite interest in the facts, as distinct from the forms of nature and a similar skill in organizing them in a composition.

To say that Spencer came of a remarkable family is a commonplace. Born at Cookham in 1882, a year later than Stanley, he was the eighth son of William Spencer, professional musician and amateur astronomer. The range of talent in the family was not less remarkable than its degree. Two of the sons followed their father's profession, one becoming Professor of Music at Ealing, and another, a priest, and another, drowned by accident in 1941, was a professional conjurer.

Born in a household where the arts were taken for granted, Gilbert Spencer studied the technical side of his profession at the Camberwell School of Art, the Royal College of Art, where he learned wood-carving, and the Slade School. He served in the RAMC and East Surrey Regiment. In 1919 when he was 27 he and Stanley were elected members of the New English Art Club. Gilbert began by painting imaginative religious compositions in the manner of his brother, but he soon developed his own characteristic style in landscape and scenes of English rural life. One-man shows of his work were held at the Goupil Gallery in 1932 and at the Leicester Galleries in 1934 and 1939.

"The Cotswold Farm", exhibited at the Goupil Gallery in 1932 and bought for the Tate Gallery out of the Chantrey Bequest Fund, may be taken as typical of Spencer's interests and style. Described on its first appearance as "a sort of rustic equivalent of Madonn Brodier's 'Work'", it is a closely packed composition of a wagon and a cart hauling timber, a circular saw, cocks and hens, pigeons and all the miscellaneous "junk" of a farmyard, presented without any obvious pictorial unity being secured by the discovery of rhythms in the facts themselves.

After 1932, when as a Chantrey Bequest purchase, "The Cotswold Farm" was included in the Summer Exhibition, Spencer was a fairly regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy. In 1936 he carried out an interesting scheme of wall decoration at Holywell Manor, Oxford, based for the overall effect on the work of the former Balliol graduates who formerly belonged to Merton College and had been bought by Balliol about five years earlier and, with an extension, converted to its new purpose by Mr George Kennedy, the architect.

About these wall paintings an amusing story is told, thoroughly characteristic of Spencerian assurance. It is said that, hearing that Balliol College had wall paintings in view, Spencer applied for the job and was turned down. Nothing daunted he bearded the Master of Balliol and in the course of a spirited conversation told him that he knew more about art than he (Spencer) did about philosophy. This, so the story goes, pleased the Master, and Spencer came back with the commission in his pocket.

Besides the Tate Gallery and the Victoria and Albert Museum Spencer is represented at the Imperial War Museum, the Manchester City Gallery, the Leeds City Gallery, the Graves Art Gallery, Sheffield, the Belfast City Art Gallery and many other galleries.

After the war he was 1948-50 Head of the Department of Painting and Drawing, Glasgow School of Art, and Head of the Department of Painting and Drawing, Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, 1950-57.

He also published a biography Stanley Spencer (1961) and *Memoirs of a Painter* (1974).

He married in 1930 Margaret Ursula Bradshaw, who died in 1959. They had one daughter.

## Mr C. F. Tunnicliffe

Mr Charles Tunnicliffe, the well known wild life artist, died on February 7 at the age of 76. With his death Britain has lost its major ornithological artist, for his detailed drawings of most of the birds of our islands, always meticulously observed from dead specimens, can be compared with the scientific contribution of Stubbs in his ornithological pursuit of accuracy. These remarkable drawings are notable for more than their accuracy; for Tunnicliffe placed their bodies, with details of beak, wing and

## MR BERNARD LEACH Renaissance of ceramics



Mr Bernard Leach, CH, CBE, died in May at the age of 92. He had a greater influence on pottery in England than any other since Josiah Wedgwood in the eighteenth century. If Wedgwood's achievement was to convert a peasant craft into an industry, Leach inspired a renaissance of the craft. Where Wedgwood forced clay into the unnatural moulds of neoclassicism, Leach insisted that the natural qualities of the clay should be allowed free expression. The play of fire, the extrusion of minerals through the glaze, even the potter's thumb-marks, could be left to speak for themselves. So far there has been no conspicuous reaction against Leach's ideals of simplicity and "truth to material". Through his pupils distinguished potters such as Michael Cardew and Katherine Pleydell-Bouverie—and through his several books, Leach's ideas have gained so wide an acceptance that even the factories have adopted some of his principles of design.

Bernard Howell Leach was born in Hongkong in 1887. His father, Andrew John Leach, was a Puisse Judge, Straits Settlements. In 1897 he was sent to school in England. His teachers, however, encouraged him to drawing, which from childhood he enjoyed more than anything else. In 1903 he became the youngest student at the Slade School of Art. There he studied painting under Henry Tonks, and he later attended the London School of Art to study etching under Frank Brangwyn. To honour a death-bed promise to his father, he tried to become a banker in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but soon realised he was not cut out for that sort of life. Much against the wishes of his family, he returned to art.

The romantic writings of Lafcadio Hearn reawakened his childhood memories of Hongkong and of Japan, where he had spent the first four years of his life. In 1909 he went out to Tokyo with the intention of trying to understand "the life and art of the East" and to educate his growing family, but also to digest what he had learned in the East and to immerse himself in what he called "birthright traditions". Hearn had left St Ives after three years. It was a struggle to survive. Leach used up all his capital, but his friends in Japan helped him by sending him all the proceeds of exhibitions of the pots they asked him to send out. Students began to come to St Ives, and Leach's eldest son, David, became manager. Later his second son, Michael, joined too.

In 1925, Leach suffered a great disappointment. Sir William Rothenstein had to appoint a new head of ceramics at the Royal College of Art, and chose William Staite Murray, chiefly perhaps because Murray lived near London, while it would obviously have been difficult for Leach to hold the post and continue to work at St Ives. This was a blow to Leach, but he was not to be deterred. He built a kiln in a corner of Leach's garden, and in 1925 gave it a significant name: the "Denso" or "Inheritance of the Kenzan title". He thus became the Seventh Kenzan—the equivalent, in the world of ceramics, of an English Duke. Leach became friendly with a young Japanese architect, Tomimoto, who had just returned from his studies in England. Tomimoto could not get a suitable job, so Leach persuaded him to join him in pottery. For ten years they continually

exchanged ideas, and held rival yearly exhibitions in Tokyo. They were encouraged by Soetsu Yanagi, editor of the arts magazine *Shira Kaba*, who later became Director of the National Craft Museum. Leach said it was these two men, and a third, the Japanese potter Shoji Hamada, who opened his eyes to the contemporary values of oriental art and life.

He spent the years 1916 to 1918 in Peking, learning about the parent culture of China. On his return to Japan, he bought Kenzan's stoneware kiln and set it up on Yanagi's property 25 miles out of Tokyo. There he received his first visit from the young Hamada, who told him that it was his and Tomimoto's work that had decided him to take up pottery as a career.

In 1920 Leach accompanied Leach to England, and the St Ives pottery was founded. Leach had come to England partly to educate his growing family, but also to digest what he had learned in the East and to immerse himself in what he called "birthright traditions". Hearn had left St Ives after three years. It was a struggle to survive. Leach used up all his capital, but his friends in Japan helped him by sending him all the proceeds of exhibitions of the pots they asked him to send out. Students began to come to St Ives, and Leach's eldest son, David, became manager. Later his second son, Michael, joined too.

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illustrated in such a way as to make one aware of his great affection for his adopted island. His graphic work included the illustration of many three books by four famous authors among whom, apart from William, were H. E. Bates, Ernest Hemingway, R. M. Lockley, Ian Nisbet, Frances Pitt and Mary Peck. A major publication of his detailed drawings, together with pages from his innumerable sketch books, was held in the Diploma Galleries of the Royal Academy in 1974, and gave the first time the public was able to see the importance of the work of Charles Tunnicliffe.

He was a large, cheerful country man, but shy and sensitive one. His approach to nature was neither sentimental, as one would expect from a man brought up so close to the soil. In his later years he had to fight against his failing eyesight, but when lesser men would have given up, Tunnicliffe, because of his determination and dedication, continued to work every day in his studio overlooking the sea. His extraordinary precision might have deserted him but often, in its place, he attained a freedom that justified his struggle.

He married Winifred Wonnacott, a fellow student at the Royal College. She died in 1969. There were no children of the marriage.

## Mrs Helen Bradley

Mrs Helen Bradley, an artist well known for her scenes of the North of England, died

well established as one of its leaders and making excellent pots. In 1940 Leach's most influential work, *A Potter's Book*, was published. In it he tried to clarify the position of the artist craftsman in a machine age, and to pass on something of what he had learnt in Japan. The book led to an invitation to lecture and demonstrate across the United States. His second book, *A Potter's Portfolio* (1950), reviewed the potter's situation, and illustrated an anthology of fine pots of all ages. In 1953 he was the prize mover of the first International Conference of Potters and Weavers at Darlington Hall, Devon. Dr Yanagi and Mr Hamada were the Eastern delegates, and subsequently lectured and demonstrated with him in America and Japan for more than two years. Leach wrote of this period in a book of 1960, *A Potter in Japan, 1952-1954*. In 1966, in his eightieth year, he published his sprightly monograph on Kenzan. In May of that year he went out to Tokyo to receive from the Japanese government the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class, an honour which delighted him.

Leach always thought of himself as a sort of messenger between East and West. He believed profoundly in their interplay. But he never doubted that the West had more to learn from the East than vice-versa. The East, he said, had always put stress upon the inner, the West upon the outer. The East, he said, was looking the West to achieve "integration or wholeness in life, in art, in work". This great pioneer potter thought of his ceramics as the physical expression of a philosophy.

Later books were *Drawings, Verse and Belief* (1973); *Shoji Hamada, Potter* (1976); *Bernard Leach: the Potter's Challenge* (1976) and *Beyond East and West, Memoirs, Portraits and Essays* (1978).

Leach was married three times, first, in 1909, to a cousin, Edith Muriel Hoyle, daughter of Dr William Hoyle, Director of the National Museum; of Wales, Cardiff; secondly, in 1926, to Laurie Cooke; and thirdly, in 1955, to the American painter Janet Darnell. By the first marriage there were two sons and three daughters.

childhood, died on July 19 at the age of 79. Comparisons of her output with the work of her friend, the late L. S. Lowry, are inescapable—he had indeed encouraged her to paint for many years before she actually started—nevertheless her pictures do have an individual charm.

Helen Bradley did not start painting until she was over 60. She was born at Lees near Oldham and though she won a scholarship to Oldham art school at the age of 12 her period there was a period of escape from home influences rather than one of study. During the First World War she helped her father sell small wares, riding round Oldham on a pony. In 1927 she married her husband, Tom, a textile designer. When they moved to London after the Second World War, Helen spent a good deal of her time looking in art galleries and for a time wrote rugs.

But it was only after the couple moved back to North Lancashire that she began to paint in earnest. Her first exhibition was at Uppermill, not far from Lees, on her 65th birthday. Thereafter her reputation spread. The Mercury Gallery in London took an interest in her and with the appearance in 1971 of her book *Miss Carter Wore Pink*, a series of two dozen paintings of scenes from her childhood, supported by a text by herself, her name became widely known.

Similar to, though perhaps less capable of harshness than

## MR REYNOLDS STONE Gifted exponent of lettering

Mr Reynolds Stone, who died on June 23, 1979, was an outstanding designer and engraver of Roman letter forms on wood and stone. Born on March 13, 1903, son and grandson of Eton masters, he was educated there and at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He took his degree in history in 1930, and was then, at the suggestion of a Magdalene don who had been the assistant printer to the University, accepted by Walter Lewis as an unofficial apprentice in the University Press.

He had the good fortune to be taught by the composing room overseer, the formidable and gifted (Stone's word) F. G. Nobbs, and met Stanley Morrison (his elder by twenty years), the even more formidable printer in the Press, who became his friend and sponsor of many important commissions.

A chance meeting on a train from London to Cambridge with Eric Gill (Stone was carrying four sheets of Gill's lettering bought at the V & A) resulted in an invitation to stay at Gill's house at Piggotts for a productive fortnight. He had already discovered Bewick's woodcut gravings in David's bookshop, and begun to engrave letters, under Nobbs's guidance. Stone

left Cambridge University Press after two years, and spent another two years working for a small west country printer, in Taunton, engraving in the evenings, and at weekends walking and cycling to west country ports and villages to draw sailing-ships, and collect nineteenth century illustrated books. Commissions were increasing and he set up as a freelance which, apart from war service in RAF Photo Interpretation, he remained.

The first book to contain the calligraphic engraved cartouches for which he became famous was the Nonesuch Press Shakespeare Anthology, 1935, but he had already, in 1933, designed and engraved a large device for Francis Meynell, Nonesuch Press, first used on a menu, which despite being almost his earliest published design has no hint of immaturity. Many books and address-labels he engraved in the early 1930s are as perfect as any of his later work.

In March 1936 Oliver Simon published in *Signature No 2* the first article on Stone's woodcut calligraphy, written by John Carter. Commissions continued to flow, and became more prestigious: Morrison, Beatrice Warde (and through her, Paul

Standard and other Americans), Francis Meynell and their own friends kept him busy. There were setbacks of a sort: in 1937 he was commissioned to engrave the Royal Arms for the Order of Service for the Coronation of King George VI (the had already engraved a bookplate for the then Princess Elizabeth), to be printed at Cambridge, but, possessors of the first edition of this most handsome document, designed by Morrison, will not find Stone's engraving in it: he was refused to wait any longer, and went to press with a previous and much inferior design. However, the soon-ordered reprint contained Stone's engraving.

In 1939 he taught himself to cut letters in stone, and when commissions for memorial and other tablets increased, he took on and trained assistants, one of whom, Michael Harvey, is now a distinguished lecturer in his own right.

He designed the 3d Victory Stamp in 1946, the country's first "ten-pound note", the clock device to head the letter page of *The Times* in 1949, the Royal Arms in the masthead of *The Times*, and the title itself, in 1951; and, in 1954, a typeface, Minerva, meant for display

sizes only to complement Gill's Pilgrim (which was able only up to 14pt and not suitable for emblems). This was his only post-war typeface.

He was made CBE in 1956, and RDI in 1956. In 1959 designed and cut the memorial to Winston Churchill in Westminster Abbey, in an impressive record of 3 engravings on wood: was flanked by John Murray; I not show either his stone or his watercolours which deserve a publication, but it does the range of his letters on wood, his heraldic decorative designs, and wood-engraved illustrations. Trees, downs and moorland, and light playing them, and water, are often chosen and felicitously handled, but it is in his "plain" roman and alphabets that he reveals most rare mastery.

Reynolds Stone's gift narrow, but deep, in the best he did superbly. I Morrison's simple direct Stone was "the best letter country since E died" sums up his achievement most succinctly.

## Genius in world of fashion



## Sir Norman Hartnell

Sir Norman Hartnell, KCVO, who died from a heart attack on June 5, four days before his 74th birthday, was the first fashion designer in this country to be knighted. While dancers, actors, popular singers and classical musicians were honoured as were those in many other branches of the arts, it seems that fashion would remain unrecognized. Appropriately, Hartnell's honour came in with the New Year list marking the Silver Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II, to whom and to whose family, as very many years of his talent and loyal craftsmanship had been devoted. He had been made MVO in 1953.

Norman Hartnell is thus ineluctably associated in the public mind with the Royal ladies and with women who wanted to look like the Royal ladies. Their duties, needs, tastes, shapes and elegant schedules inevitably coloured his work. When so much has been written about the post-war generation of British designers, many of them sprung from the

Royal College of Art, it should be remembered that Hartnell in his early career owed even more to his innovative flair and imagination. His genius however was to be in following a brief, for understanding a private client who is also a major public figure, for coaxing something of the glamour and very fashion-conscious woman into the hot public glare in clothes totally appropriate, comfortable, sufficiently glamorous and yet always commanding and credible; queens have to wear full evening dress at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Hartnell was first recognized

as a talent when an undergraduate at Magdalene, Cambridge, he dressed a revue which caught the eye of "Corsette", Miss Minnie Hogg of the *Evening Standard*, in 1922. He was the first English designer to "win" damages against a pirate, in the form of the designer Lucile, Lady Duff Gordon. He made Barbara Cartland's dress for her first wedding and he was the darling of the debutantes. The peak was not easy. When he first showed in Paris in 1928 the great *Maiden* reported that he had never seen so many incredibly beautiful dresses so incredibly badly made. With the help of his sister, Sir Norman established himself as a couturier and his break into Royal circles came with the order to dress Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott for her wedding to the Duke of Gloucester, and he also dressed the bridesmaids, who included Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. In 1937 he provided the robes for the Maids of Honour at the Coronation of George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and caused an international fashion sensation by dressing the new Queen, in mourning for her mother, in white, not black or mauve, for her State visit to Paris. The French, recognizing a couturier, awarded him the Legion d'Honneur, and the RCA, but the School of

During the Second War Hartnell helped with various efforts to get couture on the go again a designer he was best described as the B de-sac. As thrones exploded, sure outlines of I archly became ever more icons and less like figures. Unlike some other f Hartnell was never capital on his later extent of profitable especially overseas. T trial discretion which the Court was in part the theatre, too. His for the characters he and his grasp of occ innate.

Above all he will b bered for spread heavens' embroideries wrought in gold and silver light" under it some of the most women in the world. I also be recognized as who, while confine medium, provides a n sion of the world, a most kind and personality.

Fashion which ha Jane Fonda, a name far too wide only faculty to be d right to grant degre actually this anomaly w but by this time Ma had resigned. She left the RCA in wrote one or two fashion and an adm biography, *Janey* (19 illuminated a great than the world of f fictions, and her total recall to great

## Professor Janey Ironside

Mrs Janey Ironside, sometime Professor of Fashion at the Royal College of Art, London, died on April 6 at the age of 66.

The daughter of a notable

Indian Civil Servant, she studied at the Central School of Arts and Crafts before the Second World War. Her undoubted gift for clothes design and shrewd eye for colour might never have made for her name, but she had the time and energy to do so. Her friends and relations, who were always pressing her to "make them something", had not Robin Darwin, Principal of the Royal College of Art, urged her to succeed. Madge Gurney, her second Professor of Fashion,

Mrs Ironside was attuned to the ideas of the young up-and-coming designers. She excelled as a teacher and instilled concepts and talent flowered under her green thumb; among those who shone in her time and later were such as Sally Tiffin, Marion Foale, Bill Gibb, Ossie Clark, Moya Bowler and Janice Wainwright.

Her career at the college ended somewhat sadly; Darwin, recognizing a couturier, awarded her the RCA, but the School of

group, which began unobscure way eventually became an abstract work and first one-man show a London by the RCA in 1925 and was intervals by others the Mansard. Le Leicester Galleries showed with the Arts and Crafts Association he was a member in the exhibitions: don Group, as well national exhibitions Brussels, Pittsburgh York. Newspapers have been held Newsum, Leeds, field, 1948, Venice 1956; and Tate G County 1959.

His talent for a free style of mura won him many (such earlier exam) be found in the ch London, at Maidstone; Dorking; and Green, be by his large mu Sharp House, R 1954, and other de Nuffield College for the University Brighton, 1963. F sented in the Tak four paintings and ber of public col where.

He was appoin 1958. At one M painted much in where he first affection for pain woods. Until 1940 London, at the co than 20 years he j various direct fr the same part of words near his b Cranford, daught M. C. Coates, J 1970.

the work of Lowry, her pictures evoked the vanished world of her childhood in Lancashire, with its day trips to Blackpool, its squalid slums, its squalid slums. Like Lowry, her style was naive and the crowded her pictures with small figures, but her eye was, perhaps appropriately, the more feminine, noticing and dwelling with love on details of clothing. Miss Carter's pink hats and ribbons, and her brothers' sailors' suits. Nostalgia was present in her work more strongly than the element of social document, as the element of a painter of the North she was also a recorder of the world of the child.

## Dr William Archer

Dr William George Archer, OBE, died on March 6 aged 72. A sensitive interpreter of tribal life and customs during his formative career in the Indian Civil Service, he was subsequently appointed Keeper of the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, where he achieved an international reputation as an authority on Indian painting.

Archer was born on February 11, 1897, and educated at Strand School, Brighton, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he read history. An early love of poetry and primitive and modern art remained throughout his life and, after passing the ICS examination in 1920, his posting to Bihar in the following year contravened him to modern British painting, mainly as a painter of landscape theme, in which he achieved the most notable success.

## Mr Ivon Hitchens

Mr Ivon Hitchens, who died on August 29 at the age of 86, gained a distinguished place in modern British painting, mainly as a painter of landscape theme, in which he achieved the most notable success.

Divisional Officer, District Magistrate and Superintendent of Census Operations invariably led him to the discovery, collection and documentation of tribal and peasant art.

His first book, *The Blue Grove*, 1940, was a study of the folk songs of the Uraons, an aboriginal tribe living in the Ranchi District. It was followed by a study of Abir sculptures, a book of his own poems, *The Plains of the Sun*, 1948, and a second book of Urson sculpture, *The Hill of Flutes*, 1950. On returning from India after his last posting as Additional Deputy Commissioner to Naga Hills from 1946-48, he was appointed Keeper of the Indian Section of the V & A in 1949 and became Keeper Emeritus ten years later.

He was awarded the OBE in 1947, honorary doctorates from two Indian Universities and the Burton Memorial Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society. His enthusiasm for India was shared after the marriage in 1934 by his wife, Dr Mildred Archer, who collaborated with him as an author and is a highly respected scholar in her own right. She survived him with a son and a daughter.

The only son of Alfred Hitchens, painter, Sidney Ivon Hitchens was born at Kensington on March 3, 1893. He was educated at Bedales and after a visit to New Zealand in 1909 took up the study of art at the Royal Academy Schools. He was an original member of the Seven and Five Society, at

sphere of a chosen region without attempting a literal representation. His work does not readily conform to any of those classifications that end in a name, but was certainly abstract in an exact sense of the term, deriving generalities of form and colour from nature but retaining an "irrefragable" reference to natural objects. In this balance of abstraction and experience he might to some extent be compared with Nicolas de Stael and he said to have anticipated the Franco-Belgian painter though such a comparison would bring out obvious differences between them, the character of Hitchens's landscapes being well-defined, enough to be recognisably English and more particularly to bring Surrey and Sussex to mind. He was especially happy with the type of autumn woodland scene of which he painted many variants, hanging brown, blues and blue-greens with freshness of brushwork and lyrical feeling.

In addition to landscapes Hitchens painted a number of nudes and flower pieces, employing a wider range of colour than was usual to him in the latter which he loaded with the brilliance of red, yellow and black. He was also more successful in decorative schemes than might have been expected from an informal manner of painting that took support from geometrical design.

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## Obituaries Supplement

## Historical and political works from the universities

## Professor E. R. Dodds

Professor Eric Robertson Dodds, sometime Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford and one of the foremost British Hellenists of the age, died on April 8 at the age of 85.

He was born in 1893 and educated at Campbell College, Belfast, and at University College, Oxford, of which he subsequently became an honorary Fellow.

After some years as a lecturer at Reading, he went in 1924 to be Professor of Greek at Birmingham. In his twelve years there he both made and won a reputation as a scholar, and played an important part in the life of the University. He did much valuable work, for example, for the Association of University Teachers, which he later served as president. It was in 1936 that he succeeded Sir Gilbert Murray as Regius Professor at Oxford. For himself and for his wife, the move meant great changes; he had barely become accustomed to the life of a university when he returned to academic life and his retirement in 1960 was one of ever increasing success and authority. In it, he published three of his four major works on scholarship which he enjoyed the affection and respect of a faculty in which he was the acknowledged leader and counsellor.

Dodds's first large and solid work, his edition of *Proclus' Elements of Theology* (1933, 1963), made his reputation as a thorough and exact textual critic who yet kept his expertise in its place, as a tool to be used in the interpretation of something really worth understanding. The work was received with enthusiasm by the few critics able to assess its quality; A. D. Nock concluded a review with the words: "Superlatives are suspect, but I cannot but say in 26 years I do not know any finer edition of a Greek book." Dodds's interest in Neoplatonism persisted; he had few peers in this difficult and demanding field. He was a friend of Platonist's gift and translator, the Irish patriot Stephen MacKenna, whose *Journals and Letters* he published (1936), with a memoir that reveals his own cast of mind as well as his subject's. Nevertheless, his own publications on Neoplatonism, apart from the *Proclus*, were confined to two small volumes of *Selections* (1923) and some important articles in periodicals. His other work, in which he was generally reckoned more central departments of Greek scholarship, was an edition of *Plutarch's Lives* (1944, 1960) which is a model of concision and elegance; a more elaborate edition of *Plutarch's Gorgias* (1953); and the original and stimulating *The Greeks and the Irrational* (1951), which was based on his *Sather Lectures* in the University of California. This is a book in which Dodds is best known, beyond the confines of professional classical scholarship.

In his retirement he turned to the later ages of Greece, whose intellectual life he was so well qualified to interpret. *Pagan and Christian in the Age of Anxiety* (1965), based on his *Wiles Lectures* at Belfast, takes the key phrase in its title from his close friend W. H. Auden.

It is a felicitous sketch of the religious and moral world of the second and third centuries, full of new and stimulating insights. So many very characteristic Dodds essays, however, were accessible, were gathered in a volume (1973) that took its title from a very substantial piece of *The Ancient Canon of Progress*, with which it opens.

Dodds's Greek studies—he was like Gilbert Murray in this—cannot be understood in isolation from his other interests and attitudes. His theme lends coherence to all his work, and has its counterpart in his own set of attitudes to the world. Physical research, he was president of the Society for Physical Research (1962-63) was a life-long interest; he brought to it the same mixture of scepticism, understanding and imagination which characterized his professional work. Nor should it ever be forgotten that Dodds was a poet and a man of letters, like his friendship and common interests not only with Auden but with T. S. Eliot and Louis MacNeice, indeed with a whole school of English poetry. It was special sadness in his later years that he survived MacNeice and Auden, both of whom had entered his life in their literary remains. He had poet's sensitivity for words, and displayed it to a degree unusual among scholars, even in his most technical writing, capable of beauty, his style individual without being idiosyncratic. There is often something special even about the phrasing of short notes, and to read his commentaries brings back the cadences of his magnificent Irish speech. His essays always made the subject seem urgent and his sense of the relevance of Greek to modern problems was always coming out. He was troubled by his work on the origins of the word "crisis" in

the early days of the war and sending his special helpfulness for "the general issues of our own day".

Rebellious in youth, pacifist, distinctly non-Christian, well to the left politically, Dodds held opinions not as a party matter but as a robust individual. For himself and others, he expressed a want of enlightenment, even at the cost of happiness. Everyone who met him in his later years had the sense that he had won this also and that his life-long devotion to intellectual honesty had been a remarkable serenity of mind.

He and Miss Dodds (Annie Powell, whom he married in 1923 and who died devotedly in 1973) lived for many years at Old Marston.

In 1977, Dodds published the autobiography in which he had been working on his wife's death. *Myself and Others* is a book of his own superlatives. A book of great power, charm and honesty, it was immediately successful. It gave him an affected pleasure to be recognized in the street by those who had seen the snapshot on the cover and the award of the *Prize for Literature* for 1977, an achievement which both made him known to a wider public and gave him much personal contentment.

## Sir Kenneth Wheare

Sir Kenneth Wheare, CMC, FBA, who died on September 7 at the age of 72, was Gladstone Professor of Government and Public Administration at Oxford from 1944 to 1957, Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, from 1956 to 1972, and Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1964 to 1966. He was a Fellow of All Souls' College for many years and from 1972 had been Chancellor of Liverpool University.

Kenneth Clinton Wheare was born in Victoria, Australia, on March 26, 1907, and received his early education at Scotch College, Melbourne, and the University of Melbourne, where he graduated with high honours. He went on to Oriel College, Oxford, where he was a student of Sir Kenneth Robinson, and in 1932 was placed in the First Class in "Modern Greek". In the same year he won the Cecil Price Prize, and, remaining in Oxford for research, he was awarded in 1933 the Beit Prize for Colonial History and a Beit Senior Research Fellowship. His gifts as a teacher were soon revealed and in 1934 Christ Church appointed him to a lectureship, while several other colleges were not slow to enlist him as a tutor in politics. In 1935 he became a Beit Lecturer in Colonial History and four years later University College elected him a Fellow and Lecturer in Politics. Throughout the greater part of the war he served as dean and secretary of his college, and was pro-rector for the year 1940-41. He was succeeded by his close friend, W. H. Auden, who was elected Rector of Exeter College in 1956.

His activities were remarkably diverse and his energy apparently unbounded. He was for many years a member of the City Council and from 1947 to 1967 was a member of the Hebdomadal Council of the University. He was also a Rector-Trustee and, from 1966 to 1972, a member of the University of London. He was closely associated with a Faculty Fellow from 1944 to 1958 with the development of Nuffield College.

His expert knowledge and wide range of interests were shown in public speeches and he served as Constitutional Advisor to the National Convention of Newfoundland in 1946-47 and to the Government of the Central American Federation in 1952. He was chairman of the Departmental Committee on Children and the Cinema from 1947 to 1950, and was appointed to the General Advisory Committee of the BBC in 1952, and was a member of the Franks Committee of Administrative Tribunals and Enquiries in 1956-57. From 1959 to 1963 he was a member of the University Grants Committee. In 1953 his public services were recognized by a CMC, and in 1966 by a knighthood. In 1952 his distinction in scholarship earned him election as a Fellow of the British Academy. He was an Hon. Litt. D. of Cambridge, L.D. of the University of Columbia, and an Hon. L.D. of Liverpool. In 1957 he was awarded the D.Litt. at Oxford. He was an honorary Fellow of University, Oriel, Nuffield and Wolfson Colleges.

His writings explored, in the main, the borderland between law and politics, bringing to the analysis of political institutions a lawyer's rigour and to the study of constitutional law a politician's awareness of the practical and the actual. Above all, in an age of enveloping legalism, he was a writer with lucidity, grace and simplicity. *The Statute of Westminster and Dominion Status* ran through five editions before appearing in a remodelled form as *The Constitutional Structure of the Commonwealth* in 1960. His standard work on *Federal Government* (fourth edition, 1963), *Modern Constitutions* (1951), and *Legislatures* (1963), though wise and well-informed, were on the whole

introductory essays by comparison. But in *Government by Committee* (1955) and *Maladministration and its Remedies* (1973) Wheare brought his wide experience into support of his scholarship, in the first from a lifetime of committee work and in the second out of his labours on the Committee on Advisory Tribunals.

The pastoral role of head of a college was one singularly well adapted to Wheare's genius. He resigned his post as a university representative on the large part in the establishment of almost all of his outside commitments, the better to devote himself to the duties of the rectorship. His influence was soon felt in every department of the life of the college. He found it overworked and understaffed. He reduced the intake to a figure which the college could handle and increased the strength of its Fellowship. The construction of a new building on the corner of the Broad and the Turf enabled the college to make the best possible use of its restricted site.

It was a happy accident of the old system of election by rotation that brought Wheare to the vice-chancellorship in 1964. He had already played a large part in the establishment of the Commission which, under the Chairmanship of Lord Franks, began its inquiry into every aspect of the functioning of the University at the moment when Wheare's vice-chancellorship began. Wheare's own evidence to the committee constitutes a classic statement of the principles and virtues of academic self-government in its Oxonian manifestation and it was by reason of the committee's adherence to these that Wheare was able, when the Commission reported in 1966, to throw his weight behind its acceptance first by the Hebdomadal Council and subsequently by Congregation.

Two controversial questions consumed much of Wheare's energies as vice-chancellor. The first was the problem of the restructuring of the administrative offices of the university, settled eventually by their transfer to Wellington Square. The second was the proposed road across Christ Church Meadow, where a clash between the claims of Oxford's traffic and the amenities both of city and University could not be avoided. However, Wheare's tact and skill in mobilizing university opinion and in securing an effective presentation of its case played a large part in obtaining a verdict which had the effect of removing any possibility of this issue for good.

Wheare's combination of academic distinction and administrative nerve was most appropriately recognized in 1967 by his election to the Presidency of the British Academy. There was probably nobody in Oxford who had more friends and fewer enemies. He was possessed of steady composure, a sense of humour, a whimsical wit, often satirical but never malicious, and modesty which was wholly without affectation. He was completely honest, though unflinchingly when it was judged dissent to be necessary. He was the least bureaucratic of administrators, the most generous of friends. His marriage in 1934 Helen Mary Allan by whom he had a son, and secondly in 1943 to Joan Randall. They had two sons and two daughters.

## Sir George Clark

Sir George Clark, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, from 1947 to 1957, died on February 6, at the age of 81.

George Norman Clark, known familiarly among his friends as James, was born on February 27, 1898. His family had for generations been a yeoman farming family in the East Riding of Yorkshire till they were driven off the land by the agricultural depression of the seventies into industrial life at Halifax. His father was J. W. Clark, C.B.E., a draper, a leading Nonconformist, and a prominent man in municipal politics. His was a cultivated family—described by the novelist Phyllis Bentley in her autobiography; his older brother became Professor of German at Glasgow University, and his sister Barbara Callow a leading expert on nutrition. Both published important books in their subjects.

Educated at Bootham and Manchester Grammar School, Clark went in 1918 with a Brackenbury Scholarship to Balliol College, Oxford, where he read Greats and then Modern History, gaining first classes in both schools. In 1921 he was elected with Sir Donald Somervell to a fellowship at All Souls'. On the outbreak of war he received a commission in the Post Office Rifles and was twice wounded before he was taken prisoner at Vimy. After the war he returned to academic life as a Fellow and Lecturer in History at Oriel. A family connection with Holland on his mother's side—her sister married A. J. Barnouw, the literary scholar, in 1905—and the influence of Sir Charles Firth directed his interests to Dutch history and particularly to the seventeenth century, the results of his early work were published in two important books, *The Dutch Alliance and the War against French Trade* (1923) and *The Seventeenth Century*, a general survey of European history (1929). In these he

## PROFESSOR SIR HERBERT BUTTERFIELD

## Sober scholarship and wide influence

Professor Sir Herbert Butterfield, from 1955 to 1968 Master of Peterhouse, and from 1963 to 1968 Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, died on July 20 at the age of 78.

He was born at Oxenhope near Keighley on October 7, 1900, and educated at Keighley Trade and Grammar School. He went up to Cambridge in 1919 with an entrance scholarship in history to Peterhouse, where he had a distinguished undergraduate and post-graduate career, taking a First in both parts of the Historical Tripos, and winning the Members' Prize for English Essay (1922), the Le Bas Prize (1923), and the Prince Consort Prize and Seely Medal (1924). Election to a Fellowship at Peterhouse followed naturally in 1923, and a year later he was awarded a visiting fellowship at Princeton (1924-25), which gave him his first glimpse of a wider horizon. Thenceforward for over 18 years he was engaged in college teaching, with Vellacott as tutor and Temperley as director of studies. Peterhouse in those years was acquiring a reputation as a nurse of historians. Butterfield, who became a university lecturer in 1930, never held a major college office.

He had married Pamela Crawshaw in 1929, and with only the fellowship and the (then very modest) salary of lecturer his family expenses were met by the aid of his wife's income from foreign travel, and his life at this time, though a happy one both at home and in college, was by any standards a quiet one. His first considerable book, *The Peace Tactics of Napoleon* (1929), showed the

influence of Temperley, and he early conceived the intention of writing a full-scale life of Charles James Fox. This did not materialize, though two later books, *George III, Lord North and the People* (1949) and *George III and the Historians*, showed his intimate grasp of the period. More successful were his essays in the history of ideas. The short *Living Interpretation of History* (1931) has left a permanent impression on historical expression, and *The Statescraft of Machiavelli* (1940) was an important study in his historiography, while in another field his short life of Napoleon (1939) proved his ability to survey a large topic with success.

The election of Temperley to the newly founded chair of modern history and shortly after (1938) to the mastership of Peterhouse set Butterfield in charge of college history teaching and general, to lecture and speak, and proved an unusually energetic and successful president of the Historical Association. In all these new activities he made no secret of deeply held religious convictions as a sincere Wesleyan; he saw the world as the theatre of action of men involved in evil, but ruled by Providence; in his view, the historian should not judge his fellows, caught as he is in a similar predicament of imperfection. Butterfield had hitherto shunned administrative activity of all kinds and long retained his youthful manners and appearance. Many, therefore, were surprised at his election, which was in fact swift, as Master of his college in 1953.



in full and then published (1949). These, and kindred writings such as *History and Human Relations* (1951) reached the great public; he received numerous invitations, academic and general, to lecture and speak, and proved an unusually energetic and successful president of the Historical Association.

When the Regius Chair of Modern History fell vacant in 1963 Butterfield's appointment gave general satisfaction, and to him it crowned a service of forty years in the Faculty of History. Four years later his college learned with surprise and regret that he intended to resign the mastership three

years before reaching the statutory age of retirement. When the tenure of his chair ended in 1968 he retired to a medieval cottage in the neighbouring village of Sawston, with the hope of freedom for research and writing. A few months previously he had received a knighthood.

Butterfield never took to journalism; throughout his life he remained a sober and accurate writer on historical subjects, with a high respect for pure scholarship. He is best remembered, however, for the subtlety and skill he showed, through innumerable short works, in articulating the framework within which historical thinking has to be conducted. Not all his major works got written but his writings were a major influence on the enormous expansion of historical studies and history faculties that occurred throughout the English-speaking world during his active career as a historian.

As a colleague in early life Butterfield could be volatile and elusive, but never selfish or obstinate. He had the steadiness and self-centred foresight that are sometimes thought characteristic of a Yorkshireman. Indeed, he had warm, though a little effusive, affections and loyalties, together with an observant and witty, though never acid, assessment of the foibles of those around him. In his life, as in his writings, his Christian commitment confirmed his integrity.

He married, in 1929, Edith Joyce (Pamela) Crawshaw; they had three sons, one now dead.

showed his great breadth of knowledge, his accurate scholarship, and his gift of clear and trenchant writing.

In all his work and teaching he had emphasised the importance of the economic aspect. Before the war he had founded the Chichele Professorship of Economic History in 1931 it was no matter for surprise that Clark was elected as its first holder.

Besides his own research he gave much of his time to editorial work. In 1920 he succeeded R. L. Poole as editor of the *English Historical Review*, and when in 1930 the Clarendon Press inaugurated the plan of the *Oxford History of England*, he was chosen as editor and wrote the first volume to be issued, *The Later Stuarts* (1934). Among his other publications may be mentioned *The Science of Social Welfare in the Age of Newton* (1937); *Guide to English Commercial Statistics 1896-1932* (1938); he was for many years a delegate of the OUP and generally a member of the University Library series. He was a true radical; it is not commonly known that in 1926 the Oxford City Labour Party invited him to be their Labour candidate in the election for the seat of the few Oxford men, dons or undergraduates, who helped the cause of the strikers during the General Strike.

In 1929-30 he served as Provost. As an active member of the University Committee, he introduced him to University politics and administration. He became a member of the Hebdomadal Council, a curator of the Bodleian, and a member of a new library, he was appointed to serve on a commission on Oxford Libraries, in which capacity he promoted libraries in Europe and America. He was also for some years an active delegate of the Clarendon Press. In 1943 he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Trinity at Cambridge, where he remained till his return to Oxford as Provost of Oriel in 1947.

A generation when much superficial compilation was put before the public under the name of research, Clark stands out as one who always maintained a high standard of scholarship and sound learning. By his balanced and independent judgment and his stimulating teaching he did much to make economic history, which had been only superficially touched in historical studies, his contributions to Anglo-Dutch history (which included two important volumes in cooperation with Van Eyssinga on *The Colonial Conference between England and the Netherlands 1640-1651*) were recognized by an honorary doctorate of Utrecht, foreign membership of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences, and the Order of Orange-Nassau. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1926 and became President in 1954. He also received honorary degrees in the Universities of Cambridge, Aberdeen, Durham, Sheffield, Dublin, Hull, Utrecht and Columbia. He was an Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Dublin, and a trustee of the British Museum and a member of the University Grants Committee. In 1948 he gave the Creighton Lectures in London University was Ford's Lecturer in Oxford, 1948-50, and Murray Lecturer at Glasgow in 1952. He was knighted in 1953.

In 1961, to his great pleasure, he was re-elected to a Fellowship at All Souls, nearly 50 years after his original election. His charm of manner, his ready wit, and his genuine kindness made him to be regarded with deep affection by a wide circle of friends, though he was a man of great reserve, who led a disciplined and dedicated life of scholarship. He served the University with great distinction both as a Fellow and later as Provost, but he was glad when the time came to retire and to resume the life of uninterrupted scholarship.

A light and simple product of his temperament was *The Campden Wonder* (OUP, 1939), but the first years were sedulously devoted to *The History of the Royal College of Physicians*, in 2 volumes (1964, 1966), a new field which he found of absorbing interest and which brought him new friends, especially in Lord Moran and his wife. The first volume appeared in 1964 and the second in 1966. He also saw the successful conclusion of his great editorial achievement, *The Oxford History of England*, which he had himself inaugurated in 1928 and a triumphant appendix in J. P. Taylor's volume on *Modern England* published in 1965.

He married in 1919 Barbara, daughter of the late W. B. Keen, and had one son and one daughter.

## Dr G. H. S. Bushnell

Dr G. H. S. Bushnell, FBA, FSA, Emeritus Reader in New World Archaeology in the University of Cambridge, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and former Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, died on December 17, at the age of 75. With his death Britain loses a scholar of distinction in a rare field and a man of many parts.

In his chosen aspect of human prehistory he ranked second only to such British authorities of world reputation as A. P. Maudslayi in the last century and the late Eric Thompson in this.

Geoffrey Host Sutherland Bushnell was the son of the Reverend G. D. S. Bushnell, born in 1903. He was educated at Wellington College, where he won a scholarship, and subsequently at Downing College, Cambridge. It was while he was an undergraduate that he became the acquaintance of the late Louis C. G. Clark, and by him became infected with an interest in ancient America. The story goes that when he conversed with Clark he told him that in his opinion the best opening was to become an oil geologist in the area and to do his archaeology in his spare time. At any rate he did indeed study and natural sciences specialising in geology at Cambridge, and subsequently practised with the Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields in Ecuador from 1926-1938. It was during this period that he carried out his pioneering researches in the prehistory of the country leading to the publication of *The Archaeology of the Santa Elena Peninsula in SW Ecuador* which he obtained his PhD at Cambridge in 1948.

Among his other publications were *Ancient American Pottery* (with A. Digby), Peru in the popular series *Ancient Peoples and Places*, *The Ancient Ruins of the Americas*, and *The First Americans*. In 1971 he was awarded the rare distinction for a foreigner of Comendador Al Mérito of Ecuador. Although his work in Ecuador was his most important fieldwork, he

continued to contribute regularly almost to the end of his life to learned associations concerned with the archaeology of the New World, and to keep in touch at first hand with all the more important discoveries in Central and South America and he was elected to be Secretary of the International Congress of Americanists in 1952.

In Cambridge his scholarly attainments were recognized by his appointment to a Readership in 1966, the first in his Faculty for many years, and his election to a Fellowship at Corpus Christi in 1963.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1934 and became Vice-President in 1961, continuing to contribute in many ways virtually up to the time of his death. Among his pupils at Cambridge he will long be remembered for his enthusiastic teaching and practical archaeological demonstrations including aboriginal spear throwing and vigorous performance on a Pacific shell trumpet.

Throughout his life Geoffrey Bushnell was a devoted member of the Church of England which he served in many ways suited to his peculiar talents. He was for many years a member of the Cathedral's Advisory Committee, he had wide and profound knowledge of antiquarian subjects and during his long membership of the Council for the Care of Churches he served with distinction on the War Reliefs Committee of which he was chairman for 10 years. He possessed great expertise in liturgical details and devoted much time to questions of "re-ordering" churches to suit present-day ideas of liturgical change. His very considerable knowledge of heraldry was much in demand in matters of conservation and repair of church monuments and manuscripts.

He married in 1936 Patricia Ruck, who survives him with four sons. He will long be remembered by a wide circle of friends, and of colleagues within the University, who will miss his genial companionship and wise advice and help in many fields.

## Prof E. E. Rich

Professor Edwin Ernest Rich, formerly Master of St Catharine's College, Cambridge, and Emeritus Vere Harmsworth Professor of Imperial and Naval History, died on July 7 at the age of 74. He was born on August 4, 1904, and educated at Colston's School, Bristol, and Selwyn College where he went as an Entrance Scholar in 1923. He was placed in the First Class of the Historical Tripos, Part I, in 1925, and in Class II, Division I in Part II in 1926. After leaving Cambridge he taught for a time, first at Cheltenham and subsequently at Dartmouth. In 1930 he was elected to a Fellowship at St Catharine's and in 1934 was appointed a University Lecturer in History.

As a Bristol man Rich's early historical interests centred on the Merchant Adventurers. In 1934 he published *The Staple Court Books of Bristol*, and in 1937 *The Ordinance Book of the Merchants of the Staple*. As an undergraduate at Selwyn he had come under the influence of G. B. Perrett. It was Perrett's recommendation that helped secure his return to Cambridge, and it was Perrett who directed his attention to the Hudson's Bay Company who

were then seeking an Editor for their records. Sixteen volumes of these records were published under Rich's editorship (1929-30), and he was his labours in 1958 with *The History of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1670-1870* in two volumes. In 1961 a sumptuous three-volume edition of this work was published in New York with a foreword by Sir Winston Churchill. In 1964 he produced *Montreal and the Fur Trade* and in 1967 *The Fur Trade and the Northwest to 1875* in the Canadian Centenary Series.

He was elected to the Vere Harmsworth Chair of Imperial and Naval History in 1951, and in his tenure of the chair until his retirement in 1973, played a part in advancing overseas historical studies to that prominent position in the Cambridge Historical Tripos for which it has become noted. While winning for himself a leading place among historians of the fur trade, his enthusiastic interests tended to keep him apart from the main stream of Cambridge "expansionists" which flowed up the Ganges and Nile rivers from the Selwyn. He retained a close interest in economic history and was one of the editors and contributors of second, third, and fourth volumes of the *Cambridge Economic History of Europe*. He also published articles on sixteenth and seventeenth century English economic history in *The Economic History Review* and *The Cambridge Historical Journal*. In 1962 he received the degree of LittD.

Rich served in many College and University offices. At St Catharine's he was successively Junior Dean, financial Tutor and College Librarian, and finally Master. He was Senior Proctor in 1939, a member of the Council of the Senate from 1963 to 1966, and Chairman of the Faculty Board of History from 1952 to 1954. As Master of St Catharine's (1957-1973) he presided over the College during a period that saw a large expansion in the Fellowship, and took a leading part in the planning of the New Building, begun in 1965 and built jointly with King's College. In 1973 the College celebrated its quincentenary for which he edited *St Catharine's College Quincentenary Essays*.

During the Second World War Rich was commissioned into the Suffolk Regiment and joined the reconnaissance unit known as "Phantom". He trained in Wales and Northern Ireland, and went with it to

North Africa. Soon after his arrival there he was seconded, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel as a Staff Officer in GHQ, to the Middle East. He was briefly attached to the Historical Section of the War Cabinet Office, where he prepared historical records of the Middle East and Greek campaigns, and the dispatches of Field Marshal "Jumbo" Wilson.

He was a keen rugby player and oarsman, and rowed in the outstanding Selwyn College crew which won the Thames Cup in 1914, and indeed "that stroke of genius", A. P. McEldowney. He was a member of Henley, with his caravan, for the four days of the Regatta. These sporting interests and considerable charm and urbanity of manner enabled him to get to know the undergraduate population of the College readily. After his election as Master of St Catharine's he received many honours, including Honorary Fellowships at Worcester College, Oxford, Trumbull College, Yale (both of which have links with the College), and also at his old College, Selwyn.

His wife, Adèle, daughter of Laurence Blades, to whom he was married in 1934, died in 1975. He leaves one married daughter.

## Prof A. H. McDonald

Professor Alexander Hugh McDonald, FBA, Professor of Ancient World History at Sydney University from 1945 to 1951 and subsequently a lecturer at Cambridge, died on July 9 at the age of 71.

During his years at the University of Sydney, first as Reader in Ancient History and then as the first Professor of Ancient History (1939-1951), McDonald was a leading figure not only in classical scholarship and in University affairs but also in national life. He gave regular broadcasts on current affairs throughout the war years, was editor of the Australian Army Current Affairs Bulletin and represented the Army in a group which visited Japan to study problems of the Pacific Region, and on Government Committee which was concerned with Australia's interests in the Japanese peace settlement.

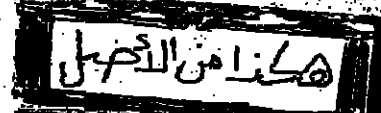
## PARKINSON'S DISEASE: more progress in 10 years than in the last 2,000

The Parkinson's Disease Society was founded some 10 years ago. During these 10 years, more progress has been made in the control and understanding of this mysterious disease than at any time since Biblical days. The Society with the support of its Branches has been active in a Welfare role as well as sponsoring Research. Now, during the next 10 years, we must redouble our efforts to find medications with fewer side effects, to find new and better ways of helping sufferers and their families and to eradicate Parkinson's Disease totally by finding the cure. This will cost money. Please help us.

**PARKINSON'S DISEASE SOCIETY**  
81 Queens Road, London, SW19 8NR.  
Telephone: 01-946 2500



He was a Member of the Committee of the Soc Endocrinology, and Sec of the Section of Endocrinology of the Royal Soc Medicine. His publ included *Gynaec Endocrinology*, *Advances in Endocrinology*, and *The Chemistry of Hormones*, besides in various other journals.





# Fame produced in film studios and on the stage

## MISS MARY PICKFORD Self-made star's rise to world favour

Mary Pickford, one of the greatest stars of the silent screen, and the last survivor from among the true founders of the American cinema, died on May 29 at the age of 86. She was in many ways a paradoxical figure. Her public image was that of "the world's sweetheart", cute, playful, waiflike Mary with her famous blonde ringlets, bringing out the protective streak in every man and woman. And then there was the private Mary Pickford, the tough, shrewd, businesswoman who could and did strike terror into the hearts of the most hardened Hollywood executives. It was not by chance that she became the first star to go into production on her own behalf, along with Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks and Griffith, the "United Artists" (thereby inspiring the head of Metro to remark: "So now the lunatics are taking charge of the asylum") and soon became one of the richest women in the world.

She was a self-made woman, owing little or nothing to her remarkable career to anyone else. She was born and raised in a theatrical family, her mother and father and her brother, Jack, all being professionals. Her name was Gladys Mary Smith, and she was born in Toronto, Canada, on April 8, 1893. She began acting in Canada at the age of five, playing Chissey Deever in *The Silver King*, and by the time she was nine she had become something of a child star in her own right, playing leading roles in plays like *The Little Red School House* and *The Fatal Wedding*, as well as old standbys like *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *Little Lord Fauntleroy*. She and her family became known as the "Theatrical Smiths".

When she was 12, she was virtually brought up by her near contemporaries Lillian and Dorothy.

An important stage career seemed to be ahead of her, but in 1909 she had a meeting with D. W. Griffith, who was at that time making one-reel film dramas at American Biograph on Long Island. He saw possibilities in the diminutive 16-year-old and cast her in a film called *The Little*



bequeathed family. He liked what he saw, and the upshot was that in three years Mary Pickford made 35 such films for Griffith. Curiously, since 1910 in her career she was mainly associated in the public mind with roles much younger than her years, in these first films she was not usually playing a child at all; she was an all-purpose utility, appearing in comedies, thrillers, melodramas, period pieces, romances, and playing as the occasion warranted anything from infants to grandmothers. She played American Indians in at least two of them, threw up ladylike tantrums as *Wilhelmina*, dived demurely in *The Victim Maker of Cremona*, and *The Little Teacher*, and herself wrote the first vehicle which established her familiar child-woman image, *Lena and the Geese* (1911).

By this time Mary Pickford had already become one of the first real movie stars: people wanted to see her, and her specifically, first as "the Biograph Girl", then by name. There was therefore competition for her services, and she went in rapid succession to Universal, under the rule of Carl Laemmle, for whom she made 32 one-reelers in a year, and to Majestic, then in 1912 back to Griffith at Biograph. Here the films were getting longer, some of them two-reelers, and her co-stars (Lionel Barrymore, Robert Harron, Henry B. Walthall) more prestigious. In *The New York Hat*, generally accounted one of her better films from this era, she was actually starred with Lionel Barrymore, Moe Marsh, and Lillian and Dorothy Gish—the cream of the talent then working for Griffith. The major step forward for her, though, was when in 1913 she signed a contract with Famous Players, the company eventually to become Paramount, and immediately graduated to feature-length films with much higher budgets, built specifically to sell her as a star personality.

Which was just as it should be, since she was conservatively estimated to be at this time the American cinema's biggest single asset. In four short years, from the simple anonymity of "the Biograph Girl", she had become the most reliable draw, the single performer, most people would estimate, to bring in the biggest single asset. In four short years, from the simple anonymity of "the Biograph Girl", she had become the most reliable draw, the single performer, most people would estimate, to bring in the biggest single asset. In four short years, from the simple anonymity of "the Biograph Girl", she had become the most reliable draw, the single performer, most people would estimate, to bring in the biggest single asset.

astronomical figure for 1919, but immediately justified by the enormous success of her first film for them, *Daddy Long Legs*. And after these three films came in 1920 the inspiration—here by all accounts a United Artists' whim, she inquired, should they be making all this money for other people when they could be making it for themselves?

With United Artists, one of the three owner-producers (the fourth partner was a director, Griffith), she was completely in charge of all her own films, selecting writers, directors, co-stars, laying down exactly how the films should be sold. For the first six years under this dispensation nearly all the films were standard Pickford vehicles, superbly done, just the titles surging in their range—*Pollyanna*, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, a new version of *Tess of the Storm Country*, *Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall*, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, *Sparrows*. Only once did she misallure, with *Rosita* (1923), an historical romance for which she brought over the then great German exponent of such things, Lubuch, who, as director, Lubuch was a lot less obedient than her other directors, and they did not get on. He seems to have been the only person able to stand up to her, smart from her peculiar camera work. Charles Roser, who had a potent weapon in that if she got too imperious he would just drop a filter or two and when she saw the way she looked on screen she would soon return to reason.

In her private life she had been married briefly and unsuccessfully to Owen Moore and then, in 1920, to Douglas Fairbanks—a marriage which made her private life very public, since they were both at the time starring in their own careers and by thus teaming America's sweetheart with the great American hero, became the most famous and publicized married couple in the world. Evidently, like many of her contemporaries, she recognized the fact. In 1927 she bobbed her hair and made her first modern, completely adult film in *My Best Girl*, a charming urban romance in which she starred with Charles "Buddy" Rogers, eventually, after her divorce from Douglas Fairbanks in 1936, to become her third husband.

Already the talkie was on the horizon, and unlike many silent stars, with her stage experience, she was not at all intimidated. Indeed, she won the first Oscar for a talkie role with her performance in

## M JEAN RENOIR Masterpieces of cinema



M Jean Renoir who died on February 12 in Los Angeles at the age of 84 was one of the outstanding figures of world cinema for nearly 40 years, and whose many of his 1920 contemporaries flag in their creative efforts or went down in critical esteem during the 1940s and 1950s, continued to grow in stature and make films surprising and unpredictable in everything except their enduring quality.

He was born in Paris on September 15, 1894, the second son of the painter Auguste Renoir. He early developed an interest in art, as might have been expected, and studied design before the First World War, specializing particularly in the French forces during the war, and shortly afterwards married the actress Catherine Hessling. In the early 1920s, while still working as a designer, he became interested in film, and wrote a scenario for his wife, Catherine, which he confided to Albert Dieudonné to direct (1925), working himself as assistant. Near the end of the war, he directed *La Fille de l'Eau*, which already showed his natural aptitude for filmmaking, and has passages of subtle response to the French countryside.

At about this time Stroheim's film  *Foolish Wives* was shown for the first time in France and so impressed Renoir that he determined to catch some of Stroheim's ruthless psychological realism in his next film, *Nana* (1926), which again starred his wife and was financed, as well as adapted by himself. Unfortunately, though it was a critical success, it was a commercial failure, and to finance his next film, *Charleston*, a burlesque extravaganza set in a Europe overwhelmed by another ice-age, he undertook a commercial film for another producer, Marc Chait, setting a pattern of alternating commercial undertakings with more personal films which he was to follow for several years. Another personal production, *La Petite Marchande d'Allumettes*, marked a further departure: after the realism of *Nana* and the burlesque of *Charleston* this represented an attempt at a poetic fairy story rather in the manner of the contemporary avant-garde of the cinema, quite successful but not very characteristic.

Renoir began to find his style more decisively at the beginning of the sound period, and succeeded from 1930 onwards in finding more of the human subjects which appealed to the public as well as to himself. His first sound film, *On Purge Bébé* (1930) scored a considerable success, and was followed by two more films with the same star, *Michel Simon*, *Chérie* and *Bonjour les Enfants*. The first was an effective variation on the theme of the unworried woman betrayed by a worthless man, and the second a subtly and interestingly reworked by bourgeois society which provided Michel Simon with one of the best roles. Three more films for other producers, the most

for its clarity of vision and freedom from the brand of sensationalism which usually marred such productions, even if undertaken in all sincerity. Probably his best two American films, in their very different ways, were *The Southerner*, an intensely poetic account of a young farmer's first years on his own farm in the deep South, and the fanciful and extravagant *Diary of a Chambermaid*, which had little success at the time, but later was very successful when revived on television. After a curious film, *The Woman on the Beach*, which suffered from considerable ill-advised revision, Renoir went to India to film Rumer Godden's novel *The River*, his first film in colour, which turned out to be another masterpiece in his most poetic vein, which with his maturity came to inform nearly all his films. After this another masterpiece, *The Golden Coach*, a film about the commedia dell'arte he loved so dearly, was followed by a tasteful commercial film, *French Cancan*, and an eccentric comedy-drama, *Elena et les Hommes*. At the age of 61 he elected to tackle a new medium by writing a play for the theatre and producing it himself (*Orvet*) and four years later he turned to yet another medium, television, directing a film made in the manner of a live television transmission, based on Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (*Le Testament de Dr Cordelier*).

After this he made one of his most idiosyncratic, personal films, *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe*, a coloured comedy mingling poetry and farce in equal measures, and *Le Caporal Epingle*, a war drama which returned rather less compellingly to the mood of *Grande Illusion*. But much of his time in these years occupied with writing a large-scale book on his father, published in 1962.

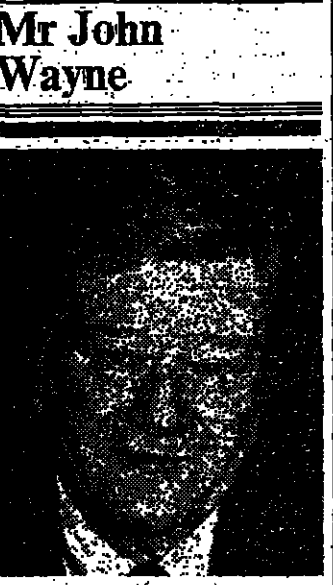
Though Renoir made so many notable films in so many different styles, thus gaining himself a reputation of being a very eclectic director, retrospect the connecting link between his most personal films seems to be that he was first and foremost a poet of the cinema (bearing in mind that a "poet of the cinema" is necessarily as much painter as poet). Sometimes he was a delicate, romantic poet, with a vivid response to the scenery and atmosphere (*La Fille de l'Eau*, *Une Partie de Campagne*, *Swamp Water*, *The Southerner*, *The River*, *The Golden Coach*), sometimes the poet of human relationships (*La Chienne*, *Les Bas-Fonds*, *La Grande Illusion*), and sometimes the eccentric or anarchic poet of Charleston, *Bonjour les Enfants*, *La Règle du Jeu*, *Diary of a Chambermaid*, or *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe*. But the delicate and tender which gave life to his films was always personal and poetic, rather than dramatic, fantastic or dialectic. This meant that his films were sometimes little furnished, but he allowed himself to create a number of completely individual films, which stamped him as one of the screen's few really great creative artists.

### Mr Victor Saville

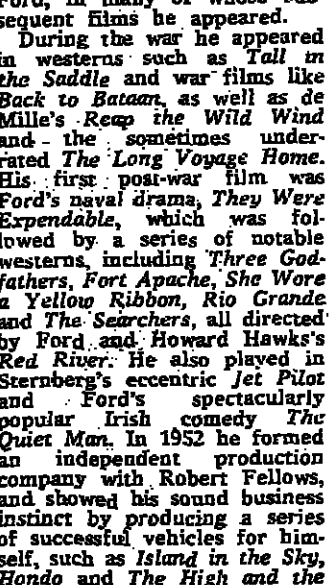
Mr Victor Saville, the English film director and producer, who made his name in the British studios during the thirties and later went to Hollywood, where he was equally successful, died on May 8. He was born in Birmingham on September 5, 1897, and first became associated with films in the business side, dealing with the renting and exhibition of the finished product. He gave his first opportunity to direct a film by the Gaumont Company in 1920. He made several films during the silent era of the middle twenties, including *Mademoiselle from Armentières* and *Rose of Picardy*, both of which he co-directed with Maurice Elvey, and *Hindle Wakes*. In 1929 he made one film, *Vernon, to Vernon*, in the United States. The coming of sound gave a rash impetus to his career, and he soon became one of the foremost English directors. He had his versatility by taking comedies, musicals, period subjects, sporting or war stories in his stride, but with a particular flair for presenting the English scene upon the screen. One of his earliest successes was *Sue Barton*, an adaptation of the Gorman musical comedy, *The Private Secretary*, with Lenore McKinnon, Jack Hulbert, and Owen Nares. In the same year, 1931, he adapted and directed A. A. Milne's play, *Richard and Mary*, with Herbert Marshall, Frank Atton and Elizabeth Allan. *Richard's Good Companions* followed soon after, with a cast that included John Gielgud, Jessie Matthews, Mary Glynn and Edmund Gwenn. Then came *Friday 13th*, with Bonnie Lane, Jessie Matthews and Gordon Barker, and later one of his most ambitious of early British war pictures, *I Was a Spy*, which he made for the Gaumont-British Company, and he studios at Welwyn Garden City, with Madeleine Carroll, Herbert Marshall and Conrad Veidt playing the leading parts. Thus even by the early thirties Saville was in position to take the cream of British actors and actresses for his films, and this fact certainly helped him in his career. A prolific and versatile worker, he followed up these successes with a long list of notable British films. In 1936 he joined his old friend, Alexander Korda, in London. Korda forced his own production unit with Joseph South, and in the next three

### Mr John Wayne

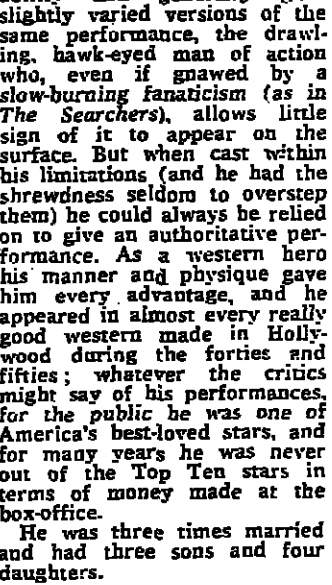
years directed four highly successful pictures: *Dark Journey*, *Storm in a Teacup*, *Action for Slander*, and *South Riding*. *Storm in a Teacup*, a comedy, with Vivien Leigh, Rex Harrison, and Merlyn Jones, was surprisingly popular in New York, and helped to make several reputations in the United States, including those of Korda and Saville. In 1938 Saville became a producer for MGM British Studios, and for the next two years he made two of the most celebrated American-inspired films of the British way of life—*The Citadel* and *Goodbye Mr Chips*. Robert Donat played the leading part in the latter, and Saville was given his first opportunity to direct a film by the Gaumont Company in 1920. He made several films during the silent era of the middle twenties, including *Mademoiselle from Armentières* and *Rose of Picardy*, both of which he co-directed with Maurice Elvey, and *Hindle Wakes*. In 1929 he made one film, *Vernon, to Vernon*, in the United States. The coming of sound gave a rash impetus to his career, and he soon became one of the foremost English directors. He had his versatility by taking comedies, musicals, period subjects, sporting or war stories in his stride, but with a particular flair for presenting the English scene upon the screen. One of his earliest successes was *Sue Barton*, an adaptation of the Gorman musical comedy, *The Private Secretary*, with Lenore McKinnon, Jack Hulbert, and Owen Nares. In the same year, 1931, he adapted and directed A. A. Milne's play, *Richard and Mary*, with Herbert Marshall, Frank Atton and Elizabeth Allan. *Richard's Good Companions* followed soon after, with a cast that included John Gielgud, Jessie Matthews, Mary Glynn and Edmund Gwenn. Then came *Friday 13th*, with Bonnie Lane, Jessie Matthews and Gordon Barker, and later one of his most ambitious of early British war pictures, *I Was a Spy*, which he made for the Gaumont-British Company, and he studios at Welwyn Garden City, with Madeleine Carroll, Herbert Marshall and Conrad Veidt playing the leading parts. Thus even by the early thirties Saville was in position to take the cream of British actors and actresses for his films, and this fact certainly helped him in his career. A prolific and versatile worker, he followed up these successes with a long list of notable British films. In 1936 he joined his old friend, Alexander Korda, in London. Korda forced his own production unit with Joseph South, and in the next three



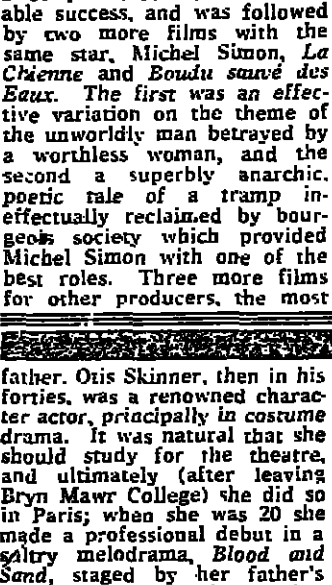
John Wayne, for many years the most reliably popular of all Hollywood stars and the acknowledged king of action, drama, particularly the western, died on June 12 at the age of 72. He had undergone an operation for the removal of his stomach in January this year. His strong constitution had helped him to recover from a cancer operation some years ago and from open-heart surgery in 1978. "Duke" Wayne, with his strong masculine presence, had played fliers, soldiers and hard men of all kinds on the screen, but in the public memory he remains the archetypal Westerner, tough, resilient, but not without a certain kind of sensibility; he was, in fact, John Ford's conception of the embodiment of the true, American pioneering spirit. He was born at Winterset, Iowa, in 1907; his real name was Marion Michael Morrison. He entered films more or less by chance, while studying at the University of South California. He took vacation work at Twentieth Century-Fox studios and attracted the attention of Raoul Walsh. His first film was a western, *The Big Trail* (1930), and during the next few years he appeared in a number of cheaply made westerns and action dramas, as well as playing smaller parts in a few major films. One of these was directed by John Ford, who determined to give him an important role when the opportunity arose. In 1939 Ford offered him the lead in his famous western *Stagecoach*, which at once established him as a leading star in open-air drama, and incidentally was the beginning of a lasting friendship and film



partnership between him and Ford, in many of whose subsequent films he appeared. During the war he appeared in westerns such as *Tall in the Saddle*, *Red River*, *Back to Back*, as well as *de Mille's Reap the Wild Wind* and the sometimes underrated *The Long Voyage Home*. His first post-war film was *For the Love of Mary*, in which he starred with Charles "Buddy" Rogers, eventually, after her divorce from Douglas Fairbanks in 1936, to become her third husband. Already the talkie was on the horizon, and unlike many silent stars, with her stage experience, she was not at all intimidated. Indeed, she won the first Oscar for a talkie role with her performance in



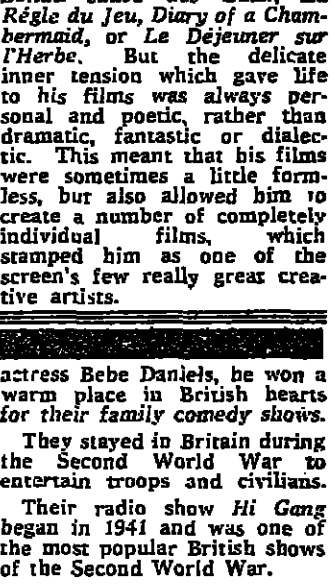
no claims to any great acting ability and generally gave slightly varied versions of the same performance, the drawing, however, of a man who even if gnawed by a slow-burning fanaticism (as in *The Searchers*), allows little sign of it to appear on the surface. But when cast within his own active involvement, the rawness seldom to overstep them) he could always be relied on to give an authoritative performance. As a western hero his manner and physique gave him a public he was one of America's best-loved stars, and for many years he was never out of the Top Ten stars in terms of money made at the box office. He was three times married and had three sons and four daughters. Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner, the actress, dramatist, and writer, who died in July at the age of 78, was the daughter of Otis Skinner, the American actor-manager, and his wife, Maud Durban. Always refreshingly resourceful, she could move with ease from the floridity of Cavallini in *Romance to Shaw's Candida*: but she established herself less as a playwright in a company than as a solo actress, a discursive monologue and sketches that she wrote herself: she had the faculty, shared by such a contemporary as Ruth Draper, of knowing more precisely than any dramatist just what suited her. On six occasions, between 1929 and 1954, she acted in London. Probably she is remembered most sharply for an entertainment in which, besides playing the six wives of Henry VIII, she was a Philadelphia mother rocked by her son's struggle with a teacher in the lower grammar school: something about A. B. C. and their fantastic game with a quantity of marbles. She had abounding charm and wit: it was a pleasure to see her move across the stage. Theatre manager in Paris gave her the cue for one of her later shows, a one-woman revue called *Paris '90* when she sought to recreate the city in the period of Toulouse-Lautrec; memories linger of her schoolmistress from Boston and her voice from a night at Notre-Dame. She was born in Chicago in May 1901, at a time when her



father, Otis Skinner, then in his forties, was a renowned character actor, principally in costume drama. It was natural that she should study for the theatre, and ultimately (after leaving Bryn Mawr College) he did so in Paris; when she was 20 she made a professional debut in a galley melodrama, *Blood and Sand*, staged by her father's company (1921) at the Empire, New York. Various small parts followed during ensuing years, but it was obvious that she would be happier in solo character, and before long she was acting throughout the United States. She first appeared in *Elizabeth II* on Broadway at the Theatre (1929); two years later she brought her protean group of Henry VIII's wives, and thereafter returned regularly. Now and again in America she had a leading part in a straight production—*Candida* was her favourite—and at the Cort, New York (1936) she took the unusually flamboyant chance to star as Mrs Eryllyn in *Lady Windermere's Fan*. Reverting to her work as a discursive monologue and sketches that she wrote herself: she had the faculty, shared by such a contemporary as Ruth Draper, of knowing more precisely than any dramatist just what suited her. On six occasions, between 1929 and 1954, she acted in London. Probably she is remembered most sharply for an entertainment in which, besides playing the six wives of Henry VIII, she was a Philadelphia mother rocked by her son's struggle with a teacher in the lower grammar school: something about A. B. C. and their fantastic game with a quantity of marbles. She had abounding charm and wit: it was a pleasure to see her move across the stage. Theatre manager in Paris gave her the cue for one of her later shows, a one-woman revue called *Paris '90* when she sought to recreate the city in the period of Toulouse-Lautrec; memories linger of her schoolmistress from Boston and her voice from a night at Notre-Dame. She was born in Chicago in May 1901, at a time when her



Mr Ben Lyon the American film actor and a popular performer on television and radio died on board the liner Queen Elizabeth II on Friday night 22 at the age of 77. His second wife, Marian Nixon, the film actress, was with him on the liner. Lyon had been giving lectures to the passengers on the film world and on his life in show business. He was a handsome well-built man who had a long and successful life in various fields of show business. He appeared in the famous First World War flying picture *Hell's Angels* with Jean Harlow and *I Cover the Waterfront*, and many other films but with his wife, the actress Bebe Daniels, he won a warm place in British hearts for their television comedy shows. They stayed in Britain during the Second World War to entertain troops and civilians. Their radio show *Hi Gang* began in 1941 and was one of the most popular British shows of the Second World War. This was followed after the war by *Life with the Lyons*, which included their children Richard and Barbara Lyon, and ran for 13 years on radio and three more years on television. Miss Daniels, who was also a successful film actress, died in 1971. They retained their American citizenship but Lyon was made an honorary OBE for outstanding services. The *Hi Gang* shows were well scripted—Bebe Daniels had an unfailing eye for a telling episode—and played very fast and their success was well deserved.



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British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association  
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## MANIFEST INJUSTICE

The Prime Minister's meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing in London today offers almost the last chance of avoiding a crisis at the European Community summit in Dublin at the end of the month. Scarcely anyone denies that Britain's contributions to the European budget are becoming grossly unfair. Estimated at £1,100m, for 1980 they would be about seventy per cent above those of West Germany, which is roughly twice as rich as Britain. The absurdity is self-evident, and the Community is factually committed to remedying injustices of this sort. Yet the French have been talking of reducing Britain's burden by no more than about a tenth. The Germans are more sympathetic but do not want to get out of line with the French. The French position at Dublin will therefore be crucial.

Politically it may not be easy for the French and German governments to face their voters with a decision to fork out large quantities of money to Britain. There is a widespread feeling in the Continent that the British have brought their troubles upon themselves by not rising to the challenge of the European industrial markets and by importing too much food from outside the Community. With their much-coveted North Sea oil the British, it felt, should by now be able to pay their way under rules which were agreed during the early negotiations and amended by Britain's favour during Mr Wilson's re-negotiation.

There are elements of truth in these arguments which the British must face, but they do not greatly reduce the force of Britain's case today. In the first place it was assumed at the time of entry that agriculture would

account for a diminishing proportion of the budget—about forty per cent by now—whereas in fact it still accounts for seventy per cent. Britain, with its small agricultural sector, is therefore unfairly burdened while not being compensated as much as expected by, for instance, the regional fund. Secondly, while it is true that Britain's industrial performance has been much worse than it should have been, Britain now has a government which is taking very considerable political risks to push through policies intended to remedy this. It also has a government wholly committed to Europe. This should give our European partners pause for thought. They have been used to dealing with a divided Labour Government whose public postures were often dictated by its internal problems and whose arguments it was therefore tempting to dismiss as tactical. Mrs Thatcher is not playing politics with Europe. She is trying to remedy a manifest injustice with the support of the entire country, including its most pro-European elements. If she fails there could be a genuine crisis in Britain's entire relationship towards the Community, leading very possibly to a virulent anti-European Labour Government after the election. President Giscard and Herr Schmidt have their own very real political problems at home but they should look at the longer implications for Europe if Britain should finally turn away.

Even if they do, there remains the question of how best to put things right. Broadly speaking there is a choice between compensating Britain under the present system, or reforming the system itself, though the line between the two is not clear cut.

The Commission, in a paper sent to governments at the end of last month, outlined a number of measures that could be taken either jointly or by individual countries. These include modifying the financial mechanism agreed in 1975 so that Britain pays less into the budget, limiting the year-to-year increase in payments to the budget, setting an overall limit on Britain's net contribution, and increasing payments to Britain from the budget. France and West Germany have so far been discussing fairly modest efforts at compensation without any substantial reforms. For the moment it may be unrealistic to expect more than a negotiation over larger sums in compensation. There should, however, be no doubt that over a longer period Britain's problem should be the spur to wider reforms. It might also help the British Government to accept less than its original demand if there were a more certain prospect of the gradual equalization of burdens through reform.

There are other reasons for a wider look at the problem. One is that funds earmarked for the Community budget are expected to run out by 1981. The other is that when Greece, Spain and Portugal become members it will become increasingly absurd to try to perpetuate the agricultural policy.

Meanwhile Mrs Thatcher faces a tactical problem. She has the power to bring the Community to a grinding halt without actually breaching its rules. She merely has to block important decisions. France has done this when it felt its vital interests threatened. It would, however, be better for Britain to avoid wrecking tactics of this sort at any rate until all else has failed.

## FULL FEES FOR FOREIGNERS

The universities have several complaints about the Government's decision to remove from their grants all element of subsidy for the fees payable by foreign students, starting with the new intake next autumn. Being taken unawares is not one of them. Higher education is a marketable commodity. This is a government which sets much more by the regulatory use of the market. It is also a government frantically looking for ways to cut its spending. The finger as pointing at foreign students. If the effect of this move which puts a current value of £500 a year on the cost of a university place on average, which is said by the vice-chancellors' committee to be a far higher fee than is charged anywhere else in the world) were to wipe out the foreign element of the student and postgraduate bodies of our universities—and of the polytechnics, for the same policy is to apply to them—it would indeed deserve the execration which academic persons are heaping on it. Foreign students make an important contribution to undergraduate teaching and to postgraduate teaching and research. Their presence and contribution to the world of learning, science and technology is essentially international. Their study in this country is also a factor in its foreign relations.

It is a channel of future influence, continuing intercourse and present aid. The universities express confidence that no such result will follow that even at that price there will be purchasers for goods of such superior quality. There is room in fact for some reduction in numbers without loss of the universities' international character. Before the war foreign students were 10 per cent of the whole; so they were in the early 1960s; in the immediate post-war expansion the proportion fell to 7.7 per cent; now it has risen to 13 per cent even in the face of rising fees. But the consequences of the change to full-cost fees must be carefully monitored, with a readiness to intervene promptly if the universities' worst fears are realized. The Secretary of State is establishing a bursary fund of £4m for foreign research students of outstanding merit. The Government should also be prepared to put aside some portion of £120m a year it expects eventually in savings to augment the funds now available to help foreign students to meet the cost of studying here.

The universities' cries of pain over the decision is made more intense if not more genuine by the fact that it aggravates their already considerable financial difficulties. They have just been told that they must brace themselves for several years of "level funding", making do with whatever is the

equivalent in real terms of their 1979-80 grant. Even if level funding meant the receipt of money commanding the same real resources (which in the universities' experience it does not, because supplementary grants never quite make up for the ravages of inflation) they would not be getting enough to observe the Robbins commandment that higher education must be made available to all those qualified and anxious to receive it. The numbers of those falling within that description are rising and will continue to rise for a few years before beginning to fall.

The "hump" as it came to be called is not quite the statistical deformity it was earlier expected to be, but it is still discernible. Yet the University Grants Committee has advised its constituents that they should plan for a reduced intake of home students in 1980 to meet the requirements of level funding. A more competitive entry would be no bad thing. But now the universities say, another thirteen per cent of their income is put at risk by the withdrawal of grant in respect of foreign students. They can make good that income only by attracting an equivalent number of full-cost paying foreign students. That is a tall order for the Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, for instance, and some of the University of London schools where the proportion of foreign students is more than a third.

## David Wood

## Some home thoughts from abroad

What Lord Greenwood's European Committee in the Lords said would happen has indeed happened. The name between the 78 British members of the directly elected European Parliament and the Government and opposition rank and file at Westminster. Leave aside four Conservative MPs who attend at Strasbourg as a dual mandate and a few peers and then we may say that neither of the two main parties at Westminster wants to know or hear their Strasbourg colleagues.

We could go further. The point is being reached when the European MPs do not particularly want to become involved with Westminster. They not only have a sense that they are not welcome, but that sooner or later the political strategy and tactics of Conservatives at Westminster and the European Democrats in the Strasbourg Parliament will on one issue after another begin to diverge.

The theory of common purpose founded fine enough in the early days. During the summer Mr Edward Du Cann, chairman of the 92 Committee, attended a meeting of the 50-strong group of Conservatives elected on June 7. He "coaxed rich good will" (I borrow the phrase from a Strasbourg informant), and dipped into the future to see a vision of two main working parties. Mr Thatcher, with an air of misanthropic understanding of crossed wires.

Listening to Mr Du Cann, the Conservative European MPs already flushed with their landslide success in June 7, felt that the meek had inherited the earth, or at any rate that the new of the earth were theirs. He offered them an open invitation to attend appropriate meetings of 1922 sub-committees. No, he admitted, there could be no special

Westminster facilities, but let that worry nobody.

There would be a warm welcome to comrades in arms fighting the good fight in a foreign field, a readiness to consult, a determination to learn one from the other, and a promise that Westminster would keep the home fires burning. And it simply has not happened.

European MPs who are not on the dual mandate or members of the House of Lords go to Westminster, they now feel better to go at all, as "strangers" on sufferance with no special facilities; and the Labour Party's sour attitude towards membership of the EEC means that there never will be Westminster facilities offered to them. Mr Du Cann and the 1922 Committee wait for interparty agreement.

Nevertheless, the United Kingdom's 81 European MPs increasingly begin to see that a substitute for the Westminster connexion has been ready offered to them. Mrs Thatcher and her senior ministers are said to be treating approaches from European MPs exactly as they would treat approaches from Westminster MPs and it is within my knowledge that a small reference to an MEP in *The Times* this week had the Foreign Office on the line to him before the paper had arrived in Strasbourg.

Whitehall, perhaps because the Dublin summit comes up over the immediate horizon, strives to be flatly attentive and helpful to the garrison in the Vosses outpost, where we have a hard-lying alliance of about 500 today to keep body and soul more or less together. Life is tough, but it is all worth while if the MEPs are remembered back home.

Offering these home thoughts from abroad, I am moved to pass judgment on the new Parliament and on the British representation within it. The European Parliament is not of course a legislature nor does it sustain a government. Comparisons with Westminster are absurd. But it is a forum with influence, if with severely limited powers, and for those of us who have spent half a lifetime in a very old and experienced Westminster House it is increasingly fascinating to see a young parliament evolve.

The nominated European Parliament had some virtues (not least the close links with national assem-

blies from which the delegations come), yet the fact of direct elections in June begins to confer a new authority to its voice and to give MEPs a sense of status deriving directly from the electorate. The pity is that the European Parliament has not happened in circumstances rather than in the chamber, and some committees are slow to open up their proceedings to press and public.

Both the British delegations are fortunate in their leaders. Mr John Scott-Hopkins for the Conservatives (or European Democrats as they have tactically if confusingly chosen to rename themselves), and the instantly experienced Mrs Barbara Castle for the 17 British members of the Socialist group, the largest group in the House. Mr Scott-Hopkins is an MEP of long standing who carries a lot of influence on the other front benches, and Mrs Castle is as formidable a force as she ever was in the Commons in spite of her anti-EEC commitment.

Mr Scott-Hopkins is luckier than Mrs Castle in the team he leads not only in point of numbers, (politically the Conservatives in a sense had too big a landslide on June 7 if British electoral opinion was to be accurately reflected. But who took a gift horse in the face?) The 60 British Conservatives, with four Danish and Ulster colleagues, form the third largest group in the Parliament, with all the benefits that brings procedurally, financially, and logistically.

More important as some former Westminster MPs and observers say, the European Democrat team is man for man superior, except in terms of political experience and adroitness, to any random 60 backbenchers in the Commons. They are a very formidable lot drawn from industry, the professions, diplomacy, the universities, with specialized knowledge that makes them highly suitable for committee work.

Yet without Westminster connections that itself raises the question whether the MEPs with the passage of time may not grow apart from their party and its policies.

The case for the Westminster connexion seems to me to be stronger than even Lord Greenwood and his committee argued it would be.

## Professor Blunt and patriotism

From Mr David Green

Sir, Patriotism may be out of vogue, but this is going too far.

Three of your correspondents (November 17) bemoan the treatment of Professor Blunt. Their objectivity and rationality may, indeed must, be somewhat obscured by their declared bonds of friendship, or professional association (culturally speaking, rather than as colleagues in the secret world).

Friendship presents the Professor nobly driven by some ingenious passion acquired in the twenties and thirties, as being unfortunate enough to have his past antics interpreted as treachery. From Red Square they might appear heroes; from Connaught Square they do not.

The Government is also castigated for not having kept its side of the bargain—immunity from prosecution and from publicity. Fortunately this country is still free enough for it to have been unable to ensure the second part of such a dubious deal.

The art student supporters go further, being amazed by your values in being summarized by your correspondent's, Mr Jacobs' description of Professor Blunt's secret past as "a minor and ultimately irrelevant aspect of his life."

How complacent are we British! Professor Blunt is not only a self-confessed Russian spy, has not only placed the Queen in a position of considerable personal embarrass-

ment, but even held a high post in some branch of the secret service during the 1940s—a period when a Russian spy could have arranged untold setbacks and disasters for this country. Remember the Albanian expedition.

Professor Blunt was a traitor. The fact that he has since done good service to the art world gives him no moral immunity for that. The reasonable mind tends to boggle at just how, all those years ago, he managed to elude a prison cell or an iron curtain exile. Luckier than some, sitting over there thinking about cricket, Luckier, too, than traitors from our more spirited past. They did not merely lose their knighthoods, they lost their heads.

Some sort of peace and obscurity must now be the Professor's best hope. His supporters' shallow words in your columns cannot reverse the stain of treachery. But they can in this correspondent at least, stir passions in the heart. And even if the fifth man is dead—a piece of claimed inside information which it is a pity jarring to have to learn from Mr Sewell, the antique dealer—even if he is, Professor Blunt's peace will not exactly be enhanced if enough of my countrymen feel their patriotism get the better of them and allow passions to stir in their hearts too.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID GREEN,  
23 Connaught Square, W2,  
November 17.

## Return of 'The Times'

From Miss Margaret Coode

Sir, I was disturbed and distressed by *The Times* leader article on its "return" to the public (November 13). It is possible that *The Times* articles have become hardened and its leader writers cold hearted and abstract in their approach to industrial relations over the 11 months of suspension. It is a pity that the more they use the force of their logic, its reasoned and moderate approach to matters of national importance, but a new feeling of resentment and indignation now seems to pervade its leader columns and flow from its editorial pen.

"Productivity" is mentioned no less than 46 times in the leader article. It is idolized and venerated as an end in itself. But, like all sacred words, it is used to mean whatever is most powerful than the reality. "Productivity" is not an end in itself. It is a means to an end.

Never once does your leader article actually analyse the difference between the means to the end and the end itself. And we should be so used to the God of "productivity". Is this because by talking about "productivity" one avoids using the less savoury expression "profitability"? To a large extent "profit" has become a dirty word in this decade but *The Times* should know better than to try to fool its readers by talking about "productivity" when in fact it means "profitability".

The fallacy of *The Times* leader lies in the fact that increased "productivity" is increased "profitability"—is distrusted by the unions because they believe that British management, as epitomized by the present Conservative Government, no longer cares about jobs, the general queue and the less well off. The present Conservative Government's blind faith in market forces, free collective bargaining, and increased profitability will perpetuate a class-ridden society where the weakest go to the wall and people are forgotten in a blind rush for increased "productivity" and new technology.

Hopefully, with the passing of time, the present cold, abstract and uncaring blood which seems to be running through the veins of *The Times* will be replaced by a warmer more caring and more logical life force. I remain a hopeful and expectant reader.

Yours sincerely,  
MARGARET COODE,  
83 St. Mark's Court,  
Warwick Gardens, W14,  
November 13.

education in real terms and was in 1977/78, the latest year for which figures are available, at exactly the same level as in 1973/74.

It is discouraging to local authority elected members and teachers, and particularly to the hard pressed teaching staff, who for some years now have been grappling with the problems of meeting rising public expectations in the context of no-growth budgets, to have their efforts consistently discounted. If trying to maintain and improve standards without using extra resources is not striving for higher productivity, what is?

Yours truly,  
J. M. BATTEN,  
17 Dorchester Road,  
Frampton,  
Dorchester,  
Dorset,  
November 13.

From Mr David Butler

Sir, Why don't we all plant a tree to celebrate the return of *The Times*?

Yours,  
DAVID BUTLER,  
Woolton Green Farm,  
Brighthelm, Hampshire  
November 10.

From Mr W. R. A. Easthope

Sir, Last summer, during the Great Hants, I seized the opportunity of a train journey to London to read some special articles in a back number of *The Times*. The sensation caused when fellow passengers saw me reading *The Times* was quite remarkable.

Your former obedient servant,  
REGINALD EASTHOPE,  
4 Salterns Close,  
Havling Island,  
Hampshire.

## 'The Spectator'

From Mr Alistair Scott

Sir, Now that your paper is publishing once again, I feel it is important that mention should be made in your columns of the work done by *The Spectator* during your absence.

This excellent little weekly has been a great source of comfort to many of us who have missed *The Times* so badly. Besides chronicling the ups and downs of your suspension comprehensively, it has regularly printed work by several of your correspondents at home and abroad. Most importantly, perhaps, it has had the unique honour of printing one of your crosswords.

I hope both *The Times* and *The Spectator* will thrive henceforth.

Yours faithfully,  
ALISTAIR SCOTT,  
24 Long Causeway,  
Adel,  
Leeds,  
November 15.

## Mountbatten statue?

From Mr J. S. Lloyd

Sir, There are two bases of equestrian statues in Trafalgar Square. One is occupied by King George IV, one is empty. Could not Mountbatten ride in state there? What more distinguished candidate will we ever have?

Yours faithfully,  
J. S. LLOYD,  
5 Pickering Place,  
St James's Street, SW1,  
November 13.

## For the record

From Mr T. A. Atkinson

Sir, Your potted review of what happened while your back was turned omitted one of the most important events of the century. During 1979 a man crossed the English Channel under his own power and without touching either land or water. Surely this is one of the most meritorious achievements, human and technical, within living memory.

Yours faithfully,  
T. A. ATKINSON,  
21 Summerdale,  
Battersea,  
November 14.

From Mr Ian Thomson

Sir, Will you kindly confirm or deny the prevailing rumour that Oxford won the Boat Race during your "year of eclipse"? We beseech thee to hear us, dear Times.

Yours anxiously,  
IAN THOMSON,  
Jackson's Farm House,  
Tarnock,  
BBC Television Centre, W12,  
November 15.

## The language of Common Prayer

From the Bishop of Peterborough

Sir, The Principal of St Hugh's College, Oxford, and her friends (November 14) will find an innumerable multitude, including myself, to join company with them among the people of the parishes of England. The remedy for the creeping disease of the Book of Common Prayer and the Authorized Version lies with the Parochial Church Councils.

The recent petition presented to the General Synod predictably provoked abusive reaction from a few who confuse their own collected congregation with the generality of people in whom the Church of England exists to minister. One or two of the speeches in the recent Session of Synod might have come from the lost and unspeakable speeches of Aelia the Hun.

Yours faithfully,  
DOUGLAS PETRIBURG,  
House of Lords,  
November 14.

From Sir Thomas Armstrong

Sir, Today's important letter under the heading "The language of Common Prayer" (November 14) has implications for music as well as the spoken word. Recent years have seen many attempts to replace traditional kinds of church music by substitutes thought to be more contemporary in style, and some of these amateurish imitations of pop music have displeased older people and quickly lost any appeal they may at first have had for younger ones.

At the same time changes in the Roman liturgy have displaced some of the finest liturgical music at the very moment when these masterpieces are being more and more frequently performed in secular concert programmes where they cannot exert their full effect.

Music is an important element in Common Prayer and perhaps, as William James suggested, the most important one. I suggest that it is as irresponsible to sacrifice traditional influences in church music as it is to sacrifice them in the language of Common Prayer.

Yours sincerely,  
THOMAS ARMSTRONG,  
Newton Blossomville,  
Tisbury, Bedford,  
November 14.

Nunc Dimittis, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace: According to thy word," into "Lord now you let your servant go in peace/your word has been fulfilled", convicts himself of the most appalling insensitivity, amounting to literary myopia. And this is only one of many atrocities committed.

It is perhaps not surprising that, at a time when the clergy of the Church of England have less public influence on the counsels of the nation than at any previous time in our history, they should attempt to exercise a petty authoritarianism over their laity.

They should remember that, like even the Pope of Rome, they are "servants of the servants of God". More practically, it should be made clear to every congregation that Series 3 is an alternative version, and members of the congregation should be allowed to decide whether it is to be introduced in their parish or not, and on what conditions.

Yours faithfully,  
J. P. KENYON,  
Department of History,  
University of Hull,  
November 15.

From Canon George Brett

Sir, The Book of Common Prayer is designed for the use of the Common People, and not, as your correspondent seem to imply, exclusively for intellectuals, or even for the Conservative Party at Prayer.

The purpose of worship is to help us to get through to God, not to preserve culture, language or even our national heritage.

Manifestly the Authorized Version and the 1662 Book of Common Prayer have failed to appeal to the masses as a means of communication. Therefore an alternative must be found. It is far more important to preserve and restore the faith than a cultural heritage.

About four years ago I asked my Mothers' Union in the village where I was then incumbent, whether they preferred 1662 or Series 3. Unhesitatingly they said "Series 3". I asked them "why?" They said "We understand what we are talking about [it's more meaningful] and we are able to participate more."

This, I believe, is the verdict of the common people and will be increasingly yours faithfully,  
GEORGE BRETT,  
7 Seend Stocks,  
near Melksham,  
Wiltshire,  
November 14.

From the Reverend Robert Lloyd

Sir, Is the worship of a living Church to be directed towards the word or to the Word?

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT LLOYD,  
Rector of Chatham,  
Chatham Rectory,  
Canterbury,  
Kent,  
November 14.

## Olympic team appeal

From Lord Exeter and others

Sir, On November 19 an appeal is to be launched to raise the £1m needed to help train, equip and send the British Olympic team to the Games next year. This will cover both the events in Moscow and the Winter Games at Lake Placid in the United States.

Contrary to what many people assume, the Government does not undertake this very considerable cost. This is the responsibility of the British Olympic Association, governed as it is by those sports which participate. We believe that this is in keeping with the true Olympic ideal and it is certainly best for sport.

To be selected to represent one's country in the Games of 1980 is a considerable achievement in itself. We must ensure that our team has every opportunity to compete in their top form against the best in the world, and that is why the success of this appeal is so important.

We ask everyone of good will to give their support.

Yours faithfully,  
EXETER,  
RUPERT NEVILL,  
DENIS FOLLOWS,  
ANTHONY TUKE,  
British Olympic Appeal,  
1-2 John Prince's Street,  
London, W1,  
November 15.

## Deene Park ballroom

From the Secretary of the Victorian Society, and others

Sir, The 125th anniversary of the Charge of the Light Brigade, ironically, after the death of Lord Cardigan, the last surviving member of the ballroom which he added to Deene Park in Northamptonshire in 1865, and where he lay in state as a national hero, is celebrated this year. This splendid building was designed by T. H. Wyatt, President of the RIBA, and has an interior by J. G. Grace, the most celebrated decorator of the day, with stained glass by the important firm of Lavers and Barrault.

Permission to demolish was initially refused by the district council, but the Secretary of State for the Environment has just allowed an appeal by the owner, Mr Edmund Brudenell. This decision causes us grave concern for several reasons.

First of all, Deene Park is a grade I building, and this listing applies to the whole house, and not just to the earlier parts of it.

Secondly, the Historic Buildings Council's refusal to grant aid repairs seems to have been taken as sufficient reason to demolish—a dangerous precedent when the council's funds are limited and its deliberations not made public.

Finally, the building is in surprisingly good order. During the inquiry it was estimated that essential repairs could be carried out for well under £100,000. Mr Brudenell has said that demolition and ancillary work will cost him between £22,000 and £35,000. There are, therefore, no economic grounds for the inspector's decision.

The ballroom, equipped with the family's collection of Crimean memorabilia, and possibly material from elsewhere, would be a great draw for visitors, and would easily pay its way—particularly if the house were open more than the present 17 days a year.

It is now too late for the owners of Deene, and perhaps the HBC, to reconsider their decision and to save a building which is, historically and architecturally, of national rather than merely local interest.

Yours faithfully,  
FERMION HORRHOUSE,  
Secretary of the Victorian Society,  
GERVAISE JACKSON-STOPS,  
CLIVE ASLET,  
JOHN HARRIS,  
JOHN MARTIN ROBINSON,  
1 Priory Gardens,  
Bedford Park, W4.

Christian names in 1978

From Mr Peter Smith

Sir, James and Victoria, the names most frequently chosen by readers announcing the births of their sons and daughters in *The Times* in 1978 (November 13), mean "follower or supplanter" and "conqueror" respectively.

Bearing in mind that Victoria had risen to first place from fifteenth in 1977 could this be further indication of the liberation of women, or are there alternative reasons?

Yours truly,  
PETER SMITH,  
Census Christi College,  
Cambridge.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

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**Stock markets**  
FT Ind 407.9  
FT Gilt 54.49

**Sterling**  
\$2.1590  
Index 69.4

**Dollar**  
Index 86.9

**Gold**  
\$390.5 an ounce

**3-month money**  
Inter-bank 17 1/2 to 17 3/4  
Euro-3 15 1/2 to 15 3/4

Friday's close

### IN BRIEF

## JK insurers ace £10m bill for ships collision

The London marine insurance market expects claims of over £10m as a result of the collision on Thursday between a Romanian ship and a Greek ship outside Istanbul harbour.

All but three of the 54 crew aboard the Independence, a Romanian ship, were reported to have died. Yesterday a ship was still burning and oiling oil after breaking in two.

Fire on board the freighter, which was carrying 1,000 tons of crude oil from Romania, was put out.

### National Freight

## Plans may be dropped

The Government may have abandoned plans to sell off National Freight Corporation for lack of willing buyers, according to its leading private sector rival, the Transport Development Group.

TDC chairman Mr Jim Dunlop said it would be "wonderful" for NFC to come on to the market because there is no reason for that sort of business to be in the hands of the state. But in transferring the NFC to private ownership in one piece, the Government could face a serious difficulty in persuading people to buy shares in a company of doubtful profitability.

### How over BNOC role

## Plays Hutton field

Our Energy Correspondent: A decision to develop the Hutton field situated on the coast of Shetland, north of the Shetland Islands, is being delayed by disagreement over the role of the British National Oil Corporation under the new lease brought in by the Conservative Government.

All the partners in the field, which spans two blocks—211/ and 212/27—want to go ahead, but Amoco has asked for clarification from the Department of Energy, resulting in delay over the submission of the operator, Conoco of the field, which has to be agreed before permission to develop given.

### hutton cash aid

Cash aids to boost jobs in the oil sector are being considered. It is expected the £15m figure announced last week, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said. An extra £15m had been allocated to the Welsh Development Agency, which could provide extra jobs.

### larger claim denied

Senior partners of stockholders Hoare-Govett and stockholders Ackroyd & Smithers yesterday both vigorously denied a report that their firms are discussing a merger.

### inland faces slump

Finland's economic boom will run down next year after a 5 per cent growth of the gross National Product for this year. The Research Institute of Finnish Economy said in its economic forecast.

The year's growth of the GNP, the biggest since 1972, is expected to slow down to about 2 per cent in 1980.

### national Savings rise

Provisional returns for October show National Savings receipts of £280.4m and repayments of £167.7m, both including accrued interest. The increase of £112.7m brings a total sum administered by the Department for National Savings to £212,327m.

### oil shortage

Italy risks being short of 20 million tons of crude oil next year, equivalent to a fifth of its annual requirements. The main reason is the increasing difficulties facing the smaller, independent refiners.

## NEB and Sir Keith Joseph meet today in final attempt to settle R-R wrangle

By Peter Hill and David Felton

Sir Leslie Murphy, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, is to meet Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, today in a final attempt to resolve the struggle between Sir Kenneth Keith, Rolls-Royce chairman, over the future of the aero-engine company.

Sir Keith is expected to make a statement to the Commons, possibly tomorrow, outlining the Government's decision on whether Rolls stays under the wing of the NEB or, as Sir Kenneth is insisting, reports directly to the Department of Industry.

Directors of the NEB met on Friday when, it is understood, they reiterated their decision to resign en masse if Rolls is taken away from the board.

Sir Leslie will be accompanied at the lunchtime meeting by his senior officials. They will hear from Sir Keith the views of the Cabinet committee which has been set up to deal with the situation.

In addition to Sir Keith, the committee includes Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment.

The most likely successor to Sir Kenneth, who will retire next year, is Sir

Frank McFadden, former chairman of Shell and British Airways. He has made clear to the Government that he would only take the job if Rolls reports directly to the Department of Industry.

The NEB believes there are several other strong candidates for the chairmanship who would be willing to work with the board retaining overall responsibility.

In the background to the wrangle is Sir Arnold Weinstock, chief executive of General Electric Company, who is interested in taking over at least parts of the aero-engine company.

GEC had a series of discussions with the department in late summer centred on the possibility of buying R-R's industrial and marine engines division, which accounts for about 10 per cent of its business.

Sir Arnold believes this would integrate well with GEC's power generation business, and would eliminate the competition between the two companies in the export field.

Rolls is now much healthier—although it still needs big investment—with the latest derivative of the RB-211 engine being developed. The new Boeing 757, which had jet

that our interest would be revived.

A merchant bank was commissioned by the department to examine the financial implications of a much wider link between the two companies, but Sir Arnold said that he was not aware of any study being made at the moment. Last discussions between GEC and the department were held several weeks ago and Sir Arnold said he was not aware of any plans for a wholesale merger of the two companies.

Industry sources said last night that Sir Arnold was only interested in taking over Rolls on a risk-free basis. Because of the need for large investment funds to develop new engines, this rules out any deal at least until Rolls starts earning substantial profits. This stage is unlikely to be reached until the mid-1980s.

The talks with Sir Arnold were initiated by Sir Kenneth about two years ago when Rolls was in need of substantial funds for future engine development. However, it was recognized that the funds could only come from the Government.

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## British nuclear industry fails to find agreement on reorganization

By Nicholas Hirst

The British nuclear industry, despite two years of discussion, has failed to produce a detailed reorganization plan in time for an intended Government statement on nuclear policy within the next few weeks.

As a result the Government will have to confine itself to a statement in which the industry can sort out its future shape.

This will change the present monopoly three-tier National Nuclear Corporation (NNC) into a company constituted on private industry lines with a chairman, chief executive and shareholders with straight-forward voting power. Details will have to be worked out later and could still involve considerable in-fighting.

The NNC, established in 1973, has proved an unsatisfactory body. Its shareholders are the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA), with 35 per cent, General Electric Company, with 30 per cent, and

British Nuclear Associates, a consortium of contractors, which has the remaining 35 per cent. The UKAEA's controlling power is directed by the Department of Energy and BNA has no votes at all. The NNC has an executive arm, the Nuclear Power Company, with a chief executive, but the power rests with GEC, which has a £50,000 a year management contract.

GEC said it wanted to give up its management contract two years ago but has been curiously reluctant since. Lord Aldington, the chairman of NNC and a deputy chairman of GEC, has concentrated on trying to agree the role of the NNC as a power station contractor, before shareholders in any new company were worked out.

Several plans for reorganization have been put forward. Mr Wedgwood Benn, previous Secretary of State for Energy, wanted the state to take a majority shareholding. The industry, disagreed, Babcock & Wilcox

favoured bringing the boiler-making companies—its own based at Renfrew, and the Clark, Glasgow, Glasgow, plant of Northern Engineering Industries—into close association with a new company. Northern Engineering favoured participants in a reconstituted company each having a 13 per cent shareholding.

A reaffirmation of the last Government's commitment to build an American-designed Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR) has rekindled GEC's interest in retaining control.

Sir Arnold Weinstock of GEC has always favoured the PWR reactor over the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor (AGR) to which Britain, until recently, appeared committed.

GEC has the rights to acquire a licence for the PWR from Westinghouse, which has the preferred technology. If a programme of PWRs were to be ordered, GEC would seem a natural choice to lead the industry.

## Ford 'write off' BL as serious competitor

Ford has written off BL as a serious competitor and has decided to channel most of its efforts to combat the increasing strength of importers in the British car market.

While BL's share of the home market has been steadily declining, overseas manufacturers—particularly European companies—have been making inroads. Ford has now decided that BL's internal difficulties are greater than the external threat comes from the likes of Renault, Volkswagen, Audi, Fiat and Datsun.

Mr Paul Rootes, Ford's employee relations director, told union leaders in his reply to their pay claim: "We have to match our overall performance not against BL Cars, as you do, but against the other much more powerful international companies with whom we are in direct competition."

Last month Renault's share of the new car market in the United Kingdom was 5.54 per cent which brought its share for the first 10 months of the year to 5.20 per cent. In the same period last year, VW Audi's percentage share up to last month was 4.42 compared with 3.86 per cent last year.

Ford is also looking over its shoulder at the French, whose Citroën and Peugeot models have increased their market penetration along with the recently-acquired Chrysler which is slowly being nursed back to health.

Ford last month imported more than 55 per cent of the cars it sold in this country and so far this year the United States company's imports have been hovering around 50 per cent. This is the result of poor productivity in its British factories. The Halewood assembly plant on Merseyside has hit production targets only five times in the last three months and the plant at Dagenham, Essex, achieved its schedule only six times during 1979.

The company relies heavily on sales to businesses. Ford sold the unions that these men account for a staggering 70 per cent of its sales—and it is apprehensive about the effect that tight cash controls and reduced profit margins will have on the managers' buying programmes.

BL car sales in France have increased by 16.5 per cent so far this year, the company said. Spearheading the improvement has been the Rover saloon range which has recorded a three-fold sales increase.

## Curbs on EEC imports of American synthetic fibres likely this week

The European Commission is expected this week to propose curbs on the sharp rise in imports of low cost man-made fibres from the United States into the EEC.

The imports are expected to be discussed today in Washington during consultations between the EEC and the American Government and on Tuesday during a meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Brussels.

The man-made fibre industry in Britain and Italy will watch the discussions closely because they have been hit hardest by the American imports.

EEC producers have argued that United States manufacturers have benefited unfairly from low feedstock prices arising from the Carter Administration's differential oil and gas pricing policy. The United States is alleged to have maintained its price advantage by restricting exports of naphtha to Europe.

Import penetration of various key products into Britain has increased dramatically this year. American penetration of the market for polyester filament rose to 14.8 per cent in the second quarter of this year from 7.1 per cent in 1978 and only 3.9 per cent in 1977.

By the second quarter of this year United States polyester staple was taking 4.8 per cent of the British market, compared to only 0.9 per cent last year; the American share of the

market for acrylic staple had more than doubled to 4.1 per cent in the same period.

But the position is not as simple as these figures might suggest. The United States' competitive position has been helped by currency changes and differing manufacturing techniques from Europe. And the United States can always point out that certain leading European synthetic producers, such as the Germans and the Dutch, have been less vociferous in their complaints than the British and Italians.

But the Commission is expected to argue this week that the United States enjoys a specific price advantage as a result of its differential pricing system and that action will have to be taken if the flow of imports continues.

It is thought that the Commission has been considering resorting to the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to limit the import flow.

But here the Commission's room for manoeuvre would appear limited. It is known that the United States authorities are preparing anti-dumping actions against certain European steel producers, including the British Steel Corporation. The Europeans are therefore likely to be cautious on synthetic fibres for fear of provoking swift American retaliation.

Farmer fight, page 17

## EEC ministers to debate guidelines on work hours

By Donald Macintyre Labour Reporter

Joint limitations on overtime throughout the EEC and a Commission inquiry into ways of reducing working hours, are proposed in a draft resolution which will be discussed by Employment Ministers from member countries this week.

The draft resolution, which Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, has already discussed with representatives of European Employers and the European TUC, seeks to provide guidelines for action by the Community and the member states in the field of the reorganization of working time.

Although the ETUC has told Mr Jenkins it considers the resolution "inadequate", it has welcomed it as going further than before in seeking a Community-wide policy for curbs on working hours.

Several ministers, including Lord Gorman, Minister of State for Employment, who will be representing Britain at the

Brussels meeting on Thursday, may in fact try to delay a decision to prevent the resolution stimulating arguments on shorter hours without productivity in return.

The resolution proposes limits on systematic overtime, and in particular the introduction of a principle that time off should be taken in place of overtime hours worked above a certain level. Such an idea has already been canvassed by the economic department of the British TUC.

The resolution, the Commission has made clear to employers is intended to form the basis of guidelines and not a full Directive.

The resolution also proposes that the Council of Labour Ministers should take joint action to ensure that private employment agencies are controlled, that temporary employees receive social security protection and that public employment agencies place temporary as well as permanent workers with companies.

## Co-op talks could mean big merger in south east

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

Talks start today aimed at creating a single south-east England retail Co-operative Society south of the Thames, whose combined sales would be about £250m a year, about 12 per cent of Co-op retail sales throughout the country.

South Suburban Co-operative Society, whose sales are around £30m, prompted the talks after dropping out of negotiations that would have created a merger with the much bigger Royal Arsenal Society with annual sales of £150m.

The new plan would bring together not only South Suburban and Royal Arsenal but Invicta, with some £40m a year in sales, and three operations in the Dover, Herne Bay and Crawley areas which are under the wing of the Manchester-based Co-operative Retail Services (CRS).

CRS, the movement's largest single retailer, built up out of rescue operations of societies in difficulties.

No quick result appears likely from the new round of talks. The Royal Arsenal-South Suburban merger was mooted only because of lack of progress in an earlier attempt to bring all the retail societies in the Co-op's south-east region 15 in the south-east together. At that time it was Invicta particularly which was cool towards the larger integration.

One of the biggest problems in all such merger discussions is the duplication of services like dairies and warehouses which, under a single body, would need rationalizing, usually with a loss of jobs. The democratic nature of the movement makes it that much more difficult to push through solutions purely on their commercial logic.

The Co-operative retail societies, of which there are still just over 200, are nevertheless under increasing pressure from the High Street to form larger groupings to halt the decline in their share of retail sales.

The Co-op's share of total retail trade fell from 7 per cent in 1977 to 6.8 per cent last year. In the earlier part of this year there were signs that the share might be further eroded.

Another strategy for tackling the Co-op's problems—the creation of a "Co-op Great Britain" put forward at the movement's annual congress earlier this year—will be discussed by the central executive of the Co-operative Union later this month.

## Mr Cyril Spencer set to become new Chairman of Burton Group

By Michael Prest

Mr Cyril Spencer will succeed Mr Ladislav Rice as chairman of Burton Group clothing retailers, if proposals to be put to the board this week are accepted. The change will cap Mr Spencer's ascent through the company and marks the end of a period of speculation about who would take charge. No fundamental change in company policy is expected.

The proposals are that Mr Rice become non-executive vice-chairman, while Mr Spencer, joint managing director, and Mr Ralph Halpern, the other managing director, will be deputy managing director.

A spokesman for Burton said that Mr Rice had always intended to resign at the beginning of 1981, but that in view of the company's success in returning the company to profit he had decided



Mr Cyril Spencer: given credit for success

to retire early. He will receive a retirement pension and fees like any other non-executive director, but no golden handshake will be paid.

Mr Spencer is given the credit in the City for turning the company round from a loss of £5.08m in 1977 to possible profits of £16m in the present financial year. As the inventor of the successful 'Top Shop',



Mr Ladislav Rice: will retire early

and as the man who took Burton out of the unprofitable made-to-measure men's clothing business, Mr Spencer has been regarded for some time as the likely next chairman.

Mr Rice has been at Burton for 12 years. During that time the company fell far behind in the ready-to-wear revolution that overtook clothes retailing, particularly in the fashion-conscious youth market.

## South Africa out to reassure foreigners Investing in a high-risk country

The business climate in South Africa is tense. Fears abound that foreigners will withdraw investments, and many people are worried that there will be insufficient new capital to secure gains in black employment.

The government itself is more confident on such questions. Mr Pankaj Bhatia, the Minister of Manpower Utilization, said that the biggest threat to stability was "people from outside poking their noses into our country. We have brought our country to its present point without the help of people from overseas."

Business leaders in South Africa talk of sweeping reforms and a bold and enlightened government. Black people in South Africa talk of exploitation, humiliation and, merely a new and more subtle public relations approach to their problems by the Government.

Businessmen suggest that foreigners can invest in South Africa with confidence. Brief talks with a variety of black

people suggest that anger towards the whites is still great. Economic necessity is forcing some changes, however. Increasingly, it is being appreciated that economic growth demands more skilled workers who will have to be black, and therefore it pays to improve education for black people. But the pace of change is slow.

The minister acknowledged that there are at least one million unemployed blacks. But he asked: "Do you call these Zulus who don't want to work unemployed? The people from the mines who say they want to go home to count their cattle and their wives—are they employed or unemployed?"

Mr Bhatia said there was no job discrimination allowed by law in the mining industry, but directors of mining companies said it still happened.

Mr Richard Lurie, president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, said he often heard foreigners express concern about revolution in South Africa, but the prophets of gloom had been proved wrong. Professor Hudson Ntsamwisi,

the black chief of the homeland state of Gazankulu, said that no black dared to call for violence—revolt would mean massacre of the blacks.

But many young black people seem so angry that some of their elders admit that keeping control, keeping the lid on the pressure cooker, is daily becoming harder.

South Africa needs foreign investment to provide jobs for increasingly bitter unemployed blacks, and to support the status quo and the security of the nation's whites. To invest there may be questionable on moral grounds, but the hard truth is that the foreign investor must face the risk of seeing any assets he may have in South Africa go up in flames.

He spent two weeks touring South Africa as a guest of the Chamber of Mines. From dawn to dusk, businessmen and zealous public relations people told me of the reforms taking place and the great future ahead for their country. The propaganda was oppressive and the protests too shrill.

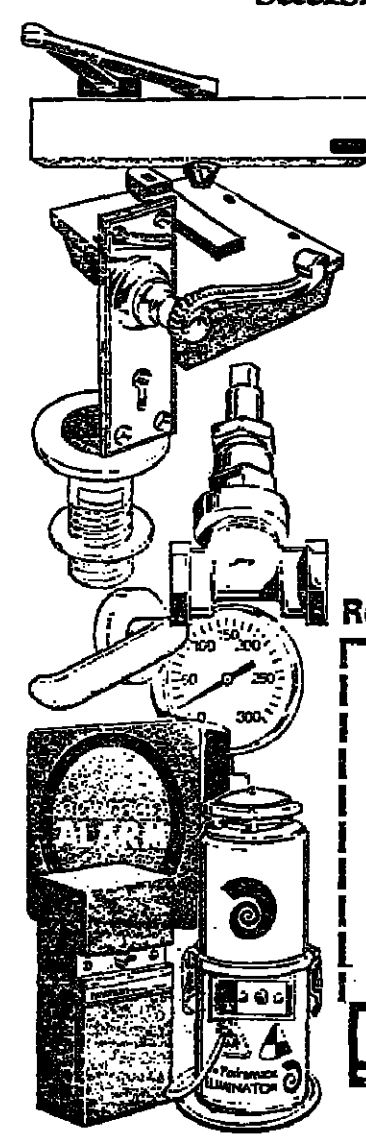
Frank Vogel

## Newman-Tonks

### Profits up 68% Sales up 55%

"I believe our enlarged Group will show satisfactory results"

Michael Wright—Chairman



- \* Increased profits achieved in a depressed year for the Building Industry.
- \* The contribution from Econa has been substantial; I am confident the advantages will be on-going.
- \* Rothley Brass contribution for the seven months since acquisition has been well up to expectations. This company now gives us direct access to the retail trade for our architectural products.
- \* Newman-Tonks Hardware Ltd. has acquired an existing building adjacent to the new factory commissioned last year which requires very few modifications before it can be integrated into the main factory; we anticipate substantial benefits in the current financial year.
- \* The budgets for the current year are encouraging. Our order books for most companies in the Group are similar in volume to the corresponding period last year and, provided there is no further serious industrial dispute, I believe our enlarged Group will show satisfactory results.

### Results in brief

Year ended	31.7.79	31.7.78
Turnover	£000	£000
Profit before Tax	34,841	22,349
Profit after Tax	3,054	1,812
Dividends per share	2,570	1,266
Earnings per share*	4.6585p	4.0535p
	9.88p	8.71p

\* Calculated on the basis of a notional charge for taxation of 52%.

Manufacturers and suppliers of a wide range of products, materials and services to the engineering, building and other industries.

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### THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.96	1.99	11.30	10.80
Austria Sch	29.25	27.25	Portugal Esc	110.50
Belgium Fr	66.00	62.50	Spain Ptas	167.50
Denmark Kr	7.42	7.12	Sweden Kr	9.42
Finland Mk	5.49	5.09	Switzerland Fr	2.75
France Fr	9.20	8.90	USA \$	2.20
Germany DM	3.41	3.31	Yugoslavia Dnr	46.00
Italy Lira	97.00	92.00		
Japan Yen	11.10	10.50		
Norway Kr	1840.00	1750.00		
Spain Ptas	167.50	162.50		
Sweden Kr	9.42	9.02		
Switzerland Fr	2.75	2.55		
USA \$	2.20	2.14		
Yugoslavia Dnr	46.00	45.00		







Britain would be hardest hit, with a loss of at least 2500 jobs

## ITF Farmers to fight 'catastrophic' cuts proposed for EEC sugar production

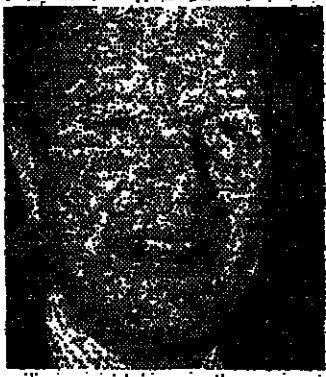
Hugh Clayton  
British farmers and beet processors are to oppose cuts in sugar production proposed by the EEC Commission. The Irish Sugar Corporation, which processes all beet grown in Britain, said that the impact could be "catastrophic".

If the proposed cuts were accepted by EEC farm ministers, eight of the 17 sugarbeet factories in Britain would have to close, at a cost of at least 400 jobs. The Commission has asked member states to reduce sugar output to be cut all member states to reduce irretrievable surplus.

Officials in Brussels have opposed sharper cuts in Britain than elsewhere. They have based their plans on output in the past four years, which include the low yields used by the exceptional drought of the mid-1970s.

The corporation is now contesting a £150m programme of improving processing capacity yield 1.25 million tonnes of beet sugar, while the Commission wants to cut British quotas 936,000 tonnes.

Mr Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, said: "We believe that the Commission's proposals must be resisted." Mr Peter Shearer, director of the beet division of the union, said it would try to form an alliance with farmers' and beet processors' organisations to oppose the cuts. It was their for Britain to be analysed for Community surpluses when it met only half of demand from domestic supply, he said.



Mr Richard Butler: "Proposals must be resisted."

At the same time, a recent survey warned that British companies exporting products or services to Western Europe will have to improve delivery terms.

The survey of 588 companies in France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain and Switzerland, carried out by the Council of British Chambers of Commerce in Continental Europe, found that the factor cited most often as being responsible for holding back growth of sales of British goods or services was long, late or erratic deliveries.

Second in importance were suppliers' prices followed by inadequate promotional support and back-up service.

David Wood writes: British Conservative MPs in the European Parliament will this week intensify their campaign to block the Brussels Commission's fifth company law directive. The directive would provide for two-tier boards on the West German

pattern throughout the Nine within five years.

At a meeting of the Parliament's legal committee in Brussels on Wednesday, led by Mr Amédée Turner, QC, a patents lawyer, British Conservatives will argue forms of worker participation on such questions as large-scale redundancies, major investment, and substantial change of business should be left to member governments within the guidelines of a Commission directive.

Peter Norman writes: The West German Federal Bank warned that a multi-currency reserve system, arising from central banks diversifying their holdings out of the dollar, would be extremely unstable and involve the risk of continuous currency crises and the uncontrolled development of international liquidity.

After a week in which Iran was hindered from carrying out its threat to liquidate its dollar reserves, the German central bank made clear in its latest monthly report that it would continue to resist a growing reserve role for the Deutsche mark.

However it acknowledged that its efforts have failed to prevent the mark from becoming the world's second most important reserve currency.

Derek Harris writes: Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, has intervened in a battle for the United Kingdom market in steel baths, in which the imports of an Italian manufacturer have already cost 400 British jobs and are said to threaten up to 4,000 more.



Mr Cecil Parkinson: Intervention in bath dispute.

Mr Parkinson is pressing the European Commission to investigate complaints of marketing abuse against the Italian company, Merloni Igienico Sanitari Spa.

The British Bath Manufacturers Association (BBMA) claims that Merloni has abused its dominant market position in the UK, where it has around 30 per cent of the steel bath sector, by charging prices which "do not reflect the true costs of production and which distort competition in the EEC."

The BBMA first took action against Merloni in 1977 by lodging an anti-dumping case with the EEC.

The Commission turned down the BBMA's claims but by late 1977 one of the three steel bath makers in the UK had been driven out of steel bath production, with the loss of 400 jobs.

## Plan to make councils reveal costs of services

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent

Plans to compel local authorities to disclose more financial information are being drawn up in conjunction with chambers of commerce and other business organizations. As well as a clear financial statement showing total resources the Government wants each local authority to detail unit costs of services, so ratepayers can make a comparison with neighbouring districts.

A consultation paper outlining the type of information required is being circulated to the 85 local chambers affiliated to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Businessmen are being asked to submit specific examples of the type of information which they feel local authorities could provide. They are being asked to give their views on the manner in which information should be published.

Many local authorities already provide detailed financial information. However wide variations in content and layout make comparison difficult and the Government wants to establish a more uniform approach.

The new information is intended to enable ratepayers to see if costs of services, such as school meals, emptying dustbins or maintenance of council houses, are higher or lower than those in neighbouring districts. A unit cost approach is expected to act as an indicator of areas where performance might be improved.

## More spending urged to tackle construction skills shortage

By John Huxley

Increased investment in training is needed if the shortage of skilled workers in the construction industry is to be overcome, the Manpower Services Commission is to be told.

Mr Leslie Kemp, chairman of the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB), believes that the cost of such additional training should not be borne solely by builders. In a review of the 1973 Training Act, to be submitted to the commission, Mr Kemp will make it clear that all those who use construction skills—not just those employers within the scope of the CITB—should pay their fair share.

Some form of cross-subsidy has won support from other sectors of the industry, partly

because "recent research has shown that builders lose much skilled manpower to other private industries and the public sector."

CITB hopes the Government will examine ways of introducing uniform central funding for the training of entrants. At present, Mr Kemp says, training schemes are funded haphazardly, from taxpayers, ratepayers and levy-payers.

Shortages of skilled craftsmen continue to cause concern among builders, despite indications that the recovery in output enjoyed over the past 18 months is beginning to fall off.

In a recent survey by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, more than half of companies interviewed found it "very difficult or vir-

tually impossible" to get enough bricklayers. About a third of employers experience similar problems in finding carpenters, plumbers, plasterers.

There is plenty of anecdotal, and some statistical, evidence to suggest that large numbers of craftsmen left the industry during the recent, prolonged recession. Shortages have been aggravated by the growth in importance of the more skill-intensive areas of building, such as repair and maintenance.

The extent and reason of shortages, however, remain a mystery. In the past, Department of Employment figures have suggested that although employers have experienced difficulty in recruiting, there has been a sizable pool of unemployed craftsmen.

## Britons topping US tourist list

By Edward Townsend

British business and holiday travellers, spurred on by low transatlantic air fares and the strength of the pound, will overtake the Japanese next year as the largest national group to visit the United States.

Several of the United Kingdom's big tour operators are offering cheap package holidays at prices comparable with the cost of a traditional Mediterranean holiday, and the industry claims that the United States is now the biggest growth market. More than one million Britons are expected to visit the country in 1980.

Inasmuch, for example, is offering a week at Miami Beach for about £230 during the high season next year and Speedbird holidays, a subsid-

ary of British Airways, can provide a week in New York for £25-£35 from July to September.

But the American travel industry will be urged today to intensify its own efforts to attract tourists. Mrs Margaret Hook, president of the Association of British Travel Agents, delivering the opening address at the association's annual convention in Los Angeles, is to call for a revision of the United States Government's decision to play down the United States travel service abroad.

She will tell delegates: "The so-called industrial nations of the world invariably treat tourists as a second-class citizen—as a Cinderella. But we have changed our tune, since British incoming tourism now holds the proud position of being the

number one invisible export earner, accounting for over 50 per cent of invisible exports."

Sir Freddie Laker, who championed low air fares to the United States, will be one of the convention's main speakers today and is certain to press his argument for de-regulation of fares within Europe.

The move is being greeted with some suspicion by our holiday tour companies. There are fears that it would cause strains on many services and lead to a vast array of fare multiplicity.

## Civil engineers face continuing fall in new orders and jobs

John Huxley  
Prospects for civil engineers' contractors continue to deteriorate, according to an industry workload survey published today. The long-term trend is of shortening order books.

The overall picture is a declining market in which clients are offering smaller contracts. As a result, employment prospects are also expected to worsen, the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors reports.

Smaller and larger companies appear to have been less affected by the decline than those being squeezed in the middle. A third of companies employing between 500 and 100 operatives replied that they had no civil engineering work.

The federation says that because of the timing of the survey fears over the Government White Paper on public expenditure may have coloured responses. In addition, some

clients may have delayed letting new work until the implications of the paper had been studied.

There is general gloom for the future. New orders are expected to be limited, and the repair and maintenance sector, for some time buoyant and stable, is now expected to decline.

The federation says: "Given the seriousness of the country's general economic situation, some contractors may take comfort from the statement in the White Paper that 'capital investment on water and sewerage services is planned to continue at broadly the same level as in 1979/80'."

However, the deciding factor on this and other expenditure will be the hard fact of the cash limits set by Government and the reaction of local authorities to the level of rate support, the federation says.

The federation is to keep up pressure on the Government to switch resources from present spending to capital investment.

### Business appointments

## New managing director for Laporte Industries

Mr K. J. Minton is now managing director of Laporte Industries (oldings). He is at present managing director.

Mr J. F. Power has joined the board of British Home Stores.

Mr R. C. Phillips, managing director of W. G. Spice, has been appointed a director of Inness Pear International.

Mr David Marshall has been appointed group personnel director; Dr Raymond W. Urban, group technical director; Mr Harry Hawkes, managing director metal refining and cladding division; and Mr Kenneth Mathison, managing director grey iron casting division, of Staveley Industries (oldings) and abrasives division.

Mr R. E. Thomas has been appointed joint managing director of Scholl (UK).

Mr Frank Rigby, Mr Peter Cles and Mr Stuart Kirk have joined the board of Bibby and Ron Cartons.

Mr Ronald Cartwright has been appointed chairman of Urston International. He succeeds Mr George Godwin who is retiring. Mr Michael Walters, who will become deputy chair-

man and Dr Hans Cremer, managing director of the group's German subsidiary, will be joining the board.

Mr Terence J. Prince has become sales and marketing director of Stonefield Vehicles.

Mr C. P. Asin has been made executive managing director of Franche Sumer (Holdings). He will be leaving his present position as an executive director of Barclays Merchant Bank.

Mr A. Elordidge has become an additional director of Wilkinson Match.

Mr P. A. Tett and Mr D. M. Roberts have been made directors of Taylor Fallister.

Mr Colin Bell, director of Essex County Newspapers, has been elected chairman of the Audit Bureau of Circulations for the next two years.

Mr J. R. Downing is now executive chairman of Beechwood Construction (Holdings). He succeeds Mr M. C. Thomas who remains an executive director.

Mr J. B. Cooper-Keeble and Mr B. R. Secull have joined the board of Newsprint Sales.

Mr R. E. Alden, Mr S. J. Ball, Mr B. D. Ferguson, Mr M. J. Matthews and Mr R. S. Temple have been made directors of Brown Brothers.

Mr Roger D. Turner, chairman of Gibbons Dudley, has become a director of The Stanley Company.

# BRITISH SUGAR ON TARGET IN 1979

## Growth in capacity, sales and profits

### Salient Figures

	1979 £000	1978 £000	1977 £000	1976 £000	1975 £000
Turnover	381,031	304,223	268,267	206,924	115,538
Dividend per share	7.70p	5.30p	4.75p	2.325p	2.1p
<b>Historical Cost Accounts</b>					
Profit before tax	32,408	25,576	20,468	14,595	7,923
Dividend cover	4.9 times	5.4 times	5.2 times	10.2 times	6.1 times
Capital employed	189,563	153,777	133,529	89,375	70,349
<b>Current Cost Accounts</b>					
Profit before tax	17,115	14,446	13,416	—	—
Dividend cover	2.6 times	3.0 times	3.4 times	—	—
Capital employed	361,440	280,045	246,414	—	—

### Preliminary figures and Statement by the Chairman, Sir Gerald Thorley T.D.

#### Results

Despite many difficulties, the year's main targets were achieved. Profits rose substantially whether on historic or current cost terms; sales increased both in volume and turnover and we were pleased to see Silver Spoon maintain brand leadership and increase its market share. The expansion programme was completed and we now have installed the capacity to produce 1,250,000 tonnes of sugar in an average campaign. In the last four years we have increased our capacity by one-third, doubled our sales and quadrupled our profits. To complete the expansion and modernisation programme, this year we are investing £30 million on ancillary plant, bringing our total expenditure over five years to £150 million. This programme started some years after our continental competitors but we have largely caught up and we now have the equipment—as well as the skill and acumen—to do the job as efficiently as anyone.

#### Quotas

The EEC-Common Agricultural Policy presently allocates a maximum quota of 1,326,000 tonnes for sugar grown in Britain. All EEC sugar quotas are to be reviewed in the next few months. This will take place against a background where a world surplus is moving to deficit as consumption in the world overtakes production. The EEC is a substantial exporter of white sugar to that world market.

The present costs of supporting these exports are another drain on the EEC budget despite a levy paid by growers and sugar manufacturers. This leads to demands that all the quotas of EEC countries should be reduced even though the burden of subsidies is diminishing because world prices are now increasing. The decisions of the EEC Council of Ministers on this issue should not be guided by go-stop expedients which may soon be regretted but by prudent assessments of the Community's position and the world market.

This pressure to reduce the drain on the EEC budget is, however, irrelevant to British Sugar's case. Your Company sells sugar only in the UK and consequently it has not added to the burden of subsidies on the EEC budget. Indeed it is making a

valuable contribution to the British balance of payments.

Nevertheless our present quota may still be subject to particular attack in the EEC. We are campaigning vigorously against any reduction in the country's quota which would be against the interests not only of your Company but of British agriculture and the British consumer. We believe that our record and, above all, our competitive cost efficiency, entitle us to a quota commensurate with our production capacity.

#### Costs

Our practice of addressing the Annual Report to employees as well as to shareholders is being followed this year. Much misguided effort is directed to emphasising the differences between them. In reality the interests of both groups—in this Company as in others—can only be secured by concentration on a cost-structure which allows competitive prices, quality and good service. As a result of the expansion and modernisation programme to which shareholders are contributing their capital, and employees at all levels their efforts, we provide the highest service and quality of product at low prices.

#### Dividend

Growers have benefited from higher prices for their beet; employees by higher salaries and wages; and customers by the lowest prices for sugar in the EEC. As our capital expenditure programme draws to an end we now feel able to recommend an increase in dividends to shareholders.

The forty-fourth Annual General Meeting will be held at The Hyde Park Hotel, 66 Knightsbridge, London SW1 on Thursday, January 10, 1980 at 12 noon.

# BRITISH SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED

The Annual Report will be published on December 15, 1979. If you are not a shareholder or employee and would like a copy, please send this coupon to:

The Secretary, British Sugar Corporation Limited, PO Box 26, Quindley Road, Peterborough, PE2 9QU.

Name

Address

## Bank of New South Wales



Bank of New South Wales announces that with effect from Monday, 19 November 1979 its base rate for lending will be increased from 14% to 17% per annum

Bank of New South Wales, 29 Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8BA

Incorporated in Australia with limited liability







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## International perspectives

metically sealed in by exchange controls the past 40 years, there has so far been great rush on the part of the big institutional investors to diversify their portfolios response to the ending of exchange controls. Small investors, on the other hand, are being courted by a number of units to take advantage of the opportunities for international investment strategy. Experience since the partial dismantling of exchange controls in July, since when the exchange has been in ERM, and the markets have resulted in a net outflow well under \$1,000m, also seems to under- the reluctance of many fund managers make radical changes in their portfolios before giving it a good deal of thought—and it cannot have escaped Government's timing of its decision to up exchange controls—the climate for international investment has become much more cloudy. Interest rates in all main OECD countries have been climbing throughout the summer, even in Germany and the United States, which arguably have been the speediest to choke inflation but of their economies this way, there is still no sure sign that it has yet peaked. And at the same time oil price rise threatens to push the unsterilized world into recession next year, so reducing the appeal of equities. Even the expected decline in sterling in wake of the exchange control measures not materialized, rendering the need for currency hedge overseas less pressing.

### Selecting the right currency

Medium-term however there is little doubt investment will have to be made in an international climate. Even supposedly astute investors, who have had access to overseas markets through such routes as swap-back loans, currency swaps and of course the investment currency premium, have done little more than spread some 4 or 5 per cent of their portfolios overseas. Even the opportunities thrown up in overseas markets that figure will clearly rise. The other complication in investing overseas is naturally enough, which currency to use. In the past it has been enough to stick in the right currency—Swiss francs, marks rather than the dollar or the yen and leave the precise investment to look

### Opportunities in the bond market

if the opportunities are now there for astute investors to buy foreign currency deposits and equities, all the indications are they will move slowly. The reasons are curial. First, the domestic savings markets are easily being cornered by pension funds and insurance companies whose liabilities are predominantly in sterling. The for currency mismatching in a set is must therefore be convincing to tempt a more than a tiny fraction of their resources of sterling. Second, the United Kingdom is a high inflation economy. To meet their long-term commitments the institutions need high rates of interest—a factor which will tend to concentrate their currency investment in bond rather than the equity markets. As at home, high rates can be secured in sterling and, at present, in dollars, but in the other main currencies available. Third, the theory of sterling should weaken over the term to the degree that domestic inflation exceeds that elsewhere. But the force of North Sea oil on the pound has a much to diminish the belief that this situation will hold good in the foreseeable future. The dollar, meanwhile, has problems of its own. For many institutions an investment now would be viewed, at very least, as a speculative option. Here is, however, no doubt that outward investment will grow from its former levels, not because these were so low. The net outward investment in the United Kingdom on behalf of the European Invest-

ment Bank is an early indication that there is some appetite, although the Germans have themselves limited the scope for a repeat performance. Even minor allocations of institutional inflows—around £10,000m this year—will, of course, involve large sums, and the banking markets are showing keen interest in the opportunities created. Bond funds are flowing out of the merchant bank and unit trust groups, while currency deposit facilities are being opened up by the clearing banks.

In the Eurobond market success traditionally lies with the powerful placers of funds. That means the big commercial banks on the continent and the investment and merchant banks in London. The clearing banks, with no experience of securities distribution at home, are therefore ill-placed to pick up much of any new business which emerges. The problems of developing the branch network as a suitable Eurobond selling vehicle on the continental model are huge.

Much better placed are the merchant banks, both as big money managers themselves and as old hands in the Eurobond market. A significant feature of the EIB placement, which involved Morgan Grenfell as co-manager and 10 merchant banks as underwriters, was that almost half of it was underwritten by Cazenove, a stockbroker. Would-be issuing houses seeking to tap institutional funds in future will not have missed the point that stockbrokers as well as merchant banks have powerful placing power in the United Kingdom.

Over the next year, however, it looks as though bond markets will be the most interesting. For the past five years or so the much bigger swings in interest rates that have occurred have thrown up not only income opportunities but the likelihood of substantial capital gains hitherto usually only available on equity markets. Institutions in particular, although they may still want to match their sterling liabilities in sterling assets like the gilt market, will find a much broader range of instruments in the Eurobond and other fixed interest markets overseas to meet their needs.

There is always Hongkong of course but as we have seen in the past it is a nervous market prone to bouts of depression and elation, while this year there have been signs of it being massaged by the authorities for their own purposes.

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## Business Diary profile

Wednesday the Civil Aviation Authority resumes the hearings at which British Airways will counter-attack against allegations by independent air carriers for some of the state carrier's European routes. The hearings begin, the AA is expected to announce a mix of business and fare on European routes to spike the independent carriers. At the same time, it will be touting developments in Asia after last week's paper. Within days of the AA laying down their terms, the first British Airways jumbo will touch down at Heathrow.

By 1981, the man who was not even interested in aeroplanes (he served in the army) will have taken delivery of 40 new aircraft—including one more Concorde. In the air, the airline's biggest programme is to buy a new plane until he was 30. In his last job as British Airways' director of finance and planning, it was Watts who drew up the breathtaking £2,400m investment programme for keeping the airline profitable in the mid-1980s when the



British Airways' chief executive Roy Watts: it flies OK, but will it last?

industry will be deregulated, fares cheap and fuel dear. As chief executive Watts is now responsible for making his own plan work. Up to a billion pounds he has to have come from public funds. The Tories want much of this now to come not from the state but from the sale of a "substantial minority stake" of shares to the public. The laconic Watts believes that flotation is not so much an issue of "for or against" but "when and how". He wants

John Nott, the Trade Secretary, to hold off flotation day until at least 1981, by which time Watts thinks that a reorganised, streamlined and diversified British Airways will be able to show investors a sufficiently tempting track record and prospects.

As a former chairman of BEA, Watts has at the submissions to the CAA by a former chairman of British Airways that they can offer a cheaper and better service to Europe. As the man who brought in BEA's internal shuttle, he argues that the state carrier is just as "creative" as the other two.

He accepts that the industry will be deregulated, but he does not want this or anybody else's government to go overboard for "fun" aviation. "We argue," he said in Singapore recently, "that the process of change must not produce a situation in which the businessman, who will be paying twice as much for his seat as the leisure traveller, is denied access to the comprehensive and readily available network of air services upon which he, and indeed the whole pattern of world trade, relies today."

British Airways strategy, he says, took into account—long before the European route applications by the independent carriers—that the national carrier now operates in an industry that will be deregulated, increasingly leisure based and is likely to carry double the number of people within the next eight years.

Where fares are still unconscionably high, he argues, it is because the foreign carrier or government with whom British Airways must cooperate wants it that way. A month ago Watts was in Paris where he successfully argued with the chairman of Air France for the London-Paris fare reductions announced earlier this month. He is still pegging away at the West Germans who want flights between their country and the rest of Europe to stay high to protect Lufthansa.

Yet if Watts sees himself as a fare cutter he can be a route cutter also. From April 1 26 flights in British Airways' United Kingdom and Ireland division will be pruned, thus slashing an annual loss of £5m.

Watts is edgy about the CAA, not only because by Christmas it could have given away a big slice of the more profitable routes. He is also concerned that the review of the licensing authority's role now going on since the publication earlier this month of the Civil Aviation Bill might remove the power of appeal to the Trade Secretary. Watts was right about his own prospects inside British Airways. Will he be right about prospects for it? Arch-rival Thomson says of Roy Watts: "He is a good, competent professional. He knows what he is doing."

Ross Davies

# Economic strategy: why both the Hawks and Doves are wrong

It is widely assumed that in 1980 we shall experience rapid inflation and a fall in output. In these conditions, what size of public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) should the Government be aiming for?

I believe that the Government should stick to its announced policy of reducing the growth of the money supply steadily, but this need not mean that it should try to reduce the PSBR below this year's level. My approach differs from that of two rival groups (both of them no doubt figments of my imagination) which I shall label Doves and Hawks.

The Doves argue that, faced by a recession, the Government should use fiscal policy in the traditional way. Taxes should be cut and/or public expenditure should be increased in order to expand demand. The problem of inflation, if there is one, should be solved by direct means, including some kind of incomes policy.

The Hawks might also argue that the link between the PSBR and the growth of the money supply is at any rate so tenuous that even if one were foolish enough to insist on a monetary target, this has no implication for the PSBR.

The Hawks attach supreme importance to the growth of the money supply. They want to see it reduced each year as the main method of bringing down the rate of inflation. They also want to see the PSBR reduced each year. The most hawkish want to see it reduced in absolute terms; the less hawkish will settle for a reduction as a share of gross domestic product (GDP). Against the charge that such a policy might worsen the recession they reply either that it will not happen or that it does not matter. Against the charge that it might cause "underemployment" of the monetary target they argue that it is always possible to expand the money supply to the required level provided that interest rates are

reduced sufficiently.

I believe that both groups are wrong. The kind of demand management advocated by the Doves has been discredited; fiscal expansion has little effect on output except in the very short run and it leads rapidly to higher inflation. The tough policy advocated by the hawks will lead to unnecessarily painful public expenditure cuts and risks creating financial instability.

The Government's strategy was set out in the Chancellor's speech to the International Monetary Fund in October. "The present United Kingdom government is firmly committed to policies designed to reduce inflation and inflationary expectations. It is committed to a strict monetary policy in the form of a target in

PSBR AND THE GROWTH OF GDP 1980-81				
GDP% change (1975 prices)	+1	-1	-3	-5
PSBR % of GDP	8	9.5	10.5	12

for the current financial year. And for future years we shall see that it is set at a level consistent with our monetary policy—and which does not imply excessively high interest rates, with the consequent "crowding out" of private sector borrowing."

After the Chancellor's statement on Thursday the official forecast for the PSBR in the current financial year is still £3,300m. The target for the growth of the money supply to next October is 7 to 11 per cent. The figure of £3,300m includes estimated sales of government-held equities of about

£1,000m. Since such sales are hardly distinguishable—as far as control of the money supply is concerned—from sales of gilts, it is better to describe the PSBR as being £9,500m. There are a number of grounds for arguing that the current PSBR is too high. First, monetary control has required the undesirable addition of the "corset", which is barely consistent with a belief in free market forces. Secondly, even with the help of the corset the growth of the money supply has exceeded the limits and has required exceptionally high nominal interest rates. Thirdly, the target for monetary growth will need to be reduced in later years if inflation is to be brought down to acceptable levels.

For all these reasons it would appear that if the Gov-

ernment seriously intends to achieve a steady reduction in inflation by reducing the growth of the money supply it will have to take steps to lower the underlying rate of the PSBR to GDP in current prices. This will require a change in the fiscal structure (ie, the combination of tax rates and public expenditure).

A reasonable target for monetary growth in 1980-81 would be 3 per cent. Such a target should be presented as part of a general commitment to reduce monetary growth steadily to about 5 per cent over the next four years.

If output in real terms rises by 1 per cent the figures suggest that the PSBR should fall in absolute terms. In other cases it remains the same (if sales of shares are ignored) or rises both absolutely and relative to nominal GDP. Given the nature of the fiscal system, if the Hawks had their way the public expenditure cuts and/or the increases in tax rates would have to be greater the greater the expected fall in real output.

That would make little sense in terms of the Government's longer-term strategy. No doubt it would make it easier to control money supply and would allow an earlier fall in interest rates; but it would increase the risk of financial instability. It might not even be to the long-term benefit of those who are most stridently calling for severe fiscal restraint.

Finally, it must be emphasized that the PSBR must be judged in relation to the Government's longer-term strategy. In the short run it might be possible to control inflation and the money supply with a more relaxed fiscal policy, but that would only generate yet greater problems for later years.

Next week: Tim Congdon. Dr. Roy Williams and Glyn's Research Fellow at the London Business School. He will shortly be taking over as director of the Centre for Economic Forecasting from Professor Terry Burns, who is to become the Government's Chief Economic Adviser.

## In the first of three articles by leading economists on government borrowing Alan Budd argues that the Chancellor should steer a middle course

increase in the money supply for the current financial year and to a progressive reduction in the size of that target in the years ahead."

In spite of the risk of recession next year it is right for the Government to follow this policy. A case could have been made for some expansion of the money supply to accommodate the increase in the price level caused directly by the raising of VAT and the oil price increases; but there is no case for accommodating subsequent increases in wages which attempt, mistakenly, to compensate for those price increases.

On the question of the PSBR, the Chancellor's speech continued: "We have set ourselves the target of a substantial reduction in the borrowing requirement of our public sec-

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A consistent figure for the PSBR next year, if output grew at its trend rate of about 1 per cent a year, would be about £8,000m. It should be stressed that the actual figure for 1980-81 will depend on what happens to the growth of output, but provided the fiscal structure was set correctly the fluctuations in the PSBR would not affect the Government's success in meeting its monetary target.

Ideally, it should make no promises about the actual size of the PSBR; any forecast would be conditional on what happened to output. This should particularly appeal to the Government whose dislike of fine-tuning is only exceeded by its dislike of forecasts.

The table shows how—according to the London Business School model—the PSBR

## Will the TSB keep its customers?

independent banking force.

The money is therefore being handed over in instalments, the first due now, with six more to follow. The company time the TSB should have adequate reserves, a structured lending system, a development project programme and management techniques to fit it for the role envisaged by the Page Report in 1973.

Historians of the savings movement do not doubt the value of the Page Report. Instead of the usual anonymous document requiring nothing but lip service from the government of the day, the Page Committee inquiry into National Savings produced a ferocious report which ignored most, if not all, of the shibboleths of the savings industry. It was suppressed for several months while the Government worried about the recommendations to axe the savings stamp and the voluntary savings groups and how to introduce an index-linked savings scheme.

The recommendation to hive off the Trustee Savings Banks into an independent and separate "third force" in banking was seized upon with relief as an option which could be pursued with an easy mind. The preliminary obstacle, reducing the number of local trustee savings banks from 72 to 18 regional groups, was quickly overcome (at the expense of treating on a few toes) and in 1976 the Trustee Savings Bank Act gave the formal go-ahead for releasing the TSB from the Treasury apron strings.

The TSB group had, of course, been struggling at the bit for years. It pushed the idea of a non-interest bearing cheque book account through in 1965 and, instead of bewailing its inability to offer loans and

overdrafts, tied up a series of deals with finance houses to give TSB customers much needed loan facilities. It launched a unit trust company and very successful unit-linked life assurance company.

The aim all the time has been to offer a cradle-to-the-grave service. Under the old format it managed to cater successfully for children, young savers and the elderly; but the years of

high out-goings, when people are buying houses, cars, carpets and school education, or just generally overspending, had to be met. TSB's resources and experience on this front are not extensive and although few problems occur when the bank is only 3 per cent lent, the long-term aim is to have as much as 60 per cent of the bank's portfolio out on loans.

Wooing existing customers with an added range of services is a useful way to court popularity. The more difficult task is extending the market penetration. At present some 28 per cent of the country does not use banks and the TSB hopes that it will be able to move into this virgin territory.

Customer popularity is hard to gauge accurately, but it seems likely that the TSB enjoys a greater rapport with its customers than most of its competitors. On the other hand, building societies also have a greater appeal than the clearing banks—amply demonstrated by their growth in the past 15 years. It is an open secret that the TSB

group actively considered whether or not it should turn itself into a gigantic building society.

Mr Tom Bryans, chief general manager of the TSB Central Board, prefers the longer, harder path to glory. Instead of the building society idea, he has made the TSB group into one of the arch-critics of the tax concessions to building societies. He believes in the concept of fiscal neutrality and that if tax advantages are required they should be attached to the individual—not the savings institution.

At present he, and the many others who share this view, still seem to be crying in the wilderness. It will be a foolhardy government, one feels, which will tamper with the popular building society system. Meanwhile, the TSB group has decided to fight the battle for savings on two fronts: it is taking on the clearing banks—by, among other things, freeing its charges for 12 months—as well as the building societies. Having got its reserves position—the excess of assets over liabilities—nearly up to the required level of 7 per cent, its shorter-term problems are over. In the long term, it has to find quality borrowers, resolve its unduly corporate structure—and reduce, one would hope, the 18 regional units into one bank-and-grow. Are the customers out there waiting?

Margaret Stone

# REWARD!

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Simpler for you, more enjoyable for your clients.





**Coutts & Co.**

Coutts & Co. announce that their Base Rate will be increased from 15% to 17% per annum on 19th November 1979 until further notice.

The Deposit Rate on monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal will increase from 13% to 15% per annum.

## Grindlays Bank Limited Interest Rates

Grindlays Bank Limited announce that their base rate for lending will change from 14% to 17% with effect from 19 Nov., 1979

The interest rates paid on call deposits will be: call deposits of £1,000 and over 15% (call deposits of £300 - £999 14%)

Rates of interest on fixed deposits of over £10,000 will be quoted on request.



**Grindlays Bank Limited**

Head Office: 23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3ED Tel: 01-626 6545

## Hill Samuel Base Rate

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited announce that with effect from the close of business on Monday, 19 November, 1979, their Base Rate for lending will be increased from 14 per cent to 17 per cent per annum.

Interest payable on the Bank's Demand Deposit Accounts will be at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

**Hill Samuel & Co. Limited**

100 Wood Street  
London EC2P 2AJ  
Telephone: 01-628 8011



## Midland Bank Base Rate

Midland Bank Limited announces that, with effect from Monday 19th November 1979, its Base Rate is increased by 3% to 17% per annum.

Deposit Accounts. Interest paid on accounts held at branches and subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal is increased by 3½% to 15% per annum.

Abatement allowance on ledger credit balances for personal current accounts not qualifying for free terms will be 13% per annum.

Personal Credit Plan Accounts. With effect from Monday 17th December 1979, interest paid on credit balances will be increased by 3½% to 13% per annum and interest charged on overdrawn balances will be increased by 2% to 21% per annum. The effective annual equivalents of these rates on the basis of half yearly compounding are 13.4% and 22.1% respectively.



**Midland Bank**

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Expectations are not high

A busy week lies ahead for the stock markets with several blue chip stocks reporting including ICI, Bessie Group and Courtauld. But if the market is hoping to glean some inspiration from company results it could be disappointed, judging by brokers' expectations.

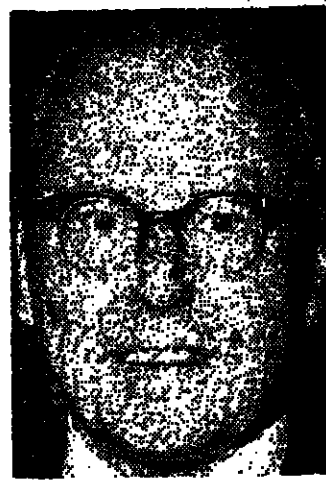
Economic indicators are a bit thin on the ground with Thursday producing the only statistics of any real interest. On this day the Central Statistical Office publishes the Public Sector borrowing requirement and details of local authority borrowing for the third quarter followed by capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries from the Department of Industry.

#### This week

Lastly comes the list of manufacturers and distributors stocks, also from the DoI.

Metal Box start the week with interim figures on Tuesday. But the figures are unlikely to be of much influence to the engineering sector which has been depressed of late. Most estimates pitch the figures for the six months to September, at between £25m and £33m compared with £31m last June.

One point in favour of Metal Box has been the marked rise in the cost of fresh vegetables after last year's disastrous winter which usually results to a switch by the housewife to the cheaper tinned alternative. But this in turn may have been offset by the poor summer resulting in less production of canned drinks. Prospects for the full year remain mixed but



Sir Alexander Page, chairman of Metal Box

with October's price increase filtering through in the second half and the group's Steeldart subsidiary continuing to do well, even though still with limited capacity, estimates vary from £55m to £65m compared with £58.4m.

Even so, these figures will depend on just how much Metal Box can eradicate the industrial unrest which plagued the group last year.

On Wednesday a brighter picture is painted by most observers anticipating the preliminary results to August 31, of Kwik Save Discount Group, the grocer and supermarket chain. Here most estimates vary between £11m and £12.5m compared with £9.7m last time. Trading in the first six months of the year was 19 per cent up on last year's, but this is despite although trading margins of the group's exclusive items came under pressure.

Latest indicators, however, show a reversal of this trend

with a 25 per cent increase in the level of trading in the first two months of the second half. Prospects of the group for the future are regarded as bright after taking into account its present intensified assault in Wales.

Third quarter figures from Tricentrol on Wednesday look ready to follow in the mould of Ultramar and Shell which reported last week. Figures vary between £3m and £5m with a possible £17m for the full year against £18m last time.

The group's 9 per cent stake in the Thistle field is now making its way back to full production following its recent hiccup after alterations in order to boost production.

This is now estimated to be 85,000 barrels a day compared with the previous figure of 120,000 barrels a day.

Most of this amount is thought to be sold on the spot market. Elsewhere in the group, production of its North American oil and gas interests remain at a steady level, as do the group's Ford car and truck franchise.

If this performance can at least be maintained there is no reason to suppose that a figure nearer £32m can be achieved next year.

On Thursday ICI releases its figures for the nine-month period with the majority of estimates in or around the £400m mark, an increase of £66m over the corresponding period.

No mean effort considering the downturn in trade which was expected during this period. Indeed, observers believe that the production level can be maintained profits between £530m and £540m can be expected for the year.

Michael Clark

### Breweries may yet have to face a lager price war

Outspokenness is not normally found in the sort of diplomatic jargon favoured by writers of brokers' circulars. All credit, then to Michens, Harrison, one of the leading brewery specialists, who wrote: "As we enter the traditional brewery results season in the next few weeks, we would expect brewery shares to be a better market and a good opportunity for investors to reduce their holdings."

The broker refutes the idea that brewery shares are in some sense "defensive". They are like others in beer markets: beer drinkers can and do trade to cheaper brews; the growth in beer drinking may slacken; and "brewery companies will have to cope in the next few years with over-capacity, which some sources suggest will be reflected in a larger price war."

The broker is also extremely interested in the ambitious expansion plans of the Northern Clubs Federation Brewery, based in Newcastle. It is already the price leader in the North East.

The federation is already a tough competitor for Scottish

#### Brokers' views

One also has to be brave to recommend engineering shares. Bankruptcies are freely expected in this sector, or at least these profit and loss accounts wrecked by inflation accounting and strikes.

However, Mr Ewan Fraser of James Capel says buy at a share price of 214p. He expects pre-tax profits to rise from £16.6m to £17.8m this year and to £19.5m next. There is, he suggests, a good balance between different cyclical trading patterns.

The oil quarterly from

Grieverson, Grant now planning a merger with J. & A. Scrimgeour is conventional enough. Macfarlane, Mulholland and Macfarlane, Penfold foresee dearer oil, scarce oil and bumper oil company profits. So do most other observers. The favoured selections in the United Kingdom market are in concerns that are rich in crude.

They list British Petroleum, LASMO, and Oil Exploration.

In Belgium they like Petrofina, and elsewhere, Norsk Hydro.

An enthusiastic buy signal is heisted by Scott Giff, Hancock, for De La Rue. Its first half figures are adjudged excellent by analysts Mr John Jones and Chris James; and on the strength of these they project a pre-tax profit of 1979-80 rising from £26.6m to £37m, and indeed to £42m the year after.

The essential case they make for the group is that it will grow fast at a time when many other United Kingdom companies will either be growing slowly, or shrinking.

Peter Wainwright

### Market participants sceptical

Prices of Eurobonds dominated in dollars staged a broad rally last week with several issues gaining by two points or more.

Yet, several market participants said they doubted that the market had reached a turning point in a downturn that has lasted since the spring of 1978.

"What we are seeing is a typical bear market rally," says

Mr Joseph Galazka, a senior

vice-president in charge of Eurobond trading at Merrill Lynch International. He points out that as prices decline, the market becomes more attractive. As an example he cited Dow Chemical Corporation's \$200m, 9.625 per cent coupon bonds of March, 1984.

During the week, these bonds moved up 2.25 points to 87.63 offered which lowered the annual yield to maturity to 11.39 per cent from 11.75 per cent.

#### Euromarkets

A dealer at Ross and Partners (Securities) argued that the gain in prices over the past week had pushed yields down to where they were no longer particularly attractive. As an example he cited Dow Chemical Corporation's \$200m, 9.625 per cent coupon bonds of March, 1984.

During the week, these bonds moved up 2.25 points to 87.63 offered which lowered the annual yield to maturity to 11.39 per cent from 11.75 per cent.

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### Charter-Minorco deal is creating little excitement

It is being said around the City, somewhat cruelly, that Charter Consolidated might as well change its name and start again. Certainly, the market has been less than enthusiastic about the re-arrangement with Minorco.

Cynics see the deal as just another of those redefinitions of provincial boundaries within the Anglo-American empire, the rationale for which is best understood by Mr Henry Oppenheimer and his accountants.

By the same token, the exchange of Charter-Minorco securities was extended by characteristic bad luck. The abolition of all exchange controls cut at a stroke the cash value of the arrangement to Minorco by £8.3m.

Soon after shareholders had approved the proposals at their emergency general meeting, trading in the new Minorco shares without the cash was effectively suspended by The Stock Exchange and the bargain had to be unscrambled.

At the prevailing price of around 155p Charter stock has been attracting little excitement.

But in spite of the general response—apathetic at best and dismissive at worst—there are several aspects to the Charter deal which are perhaps concealed by the technical complexities.

The first is the one Charter management likes to stress: that the company should no longer be seen exclusively as a mining house. Although there is understandable cynicism about how to employ the £29m proceeds, Charter hints that more

industrial acquisitions are likely.

Given the company's poor fortunes with mining, this is the only choice and management might as well make the best of it. Convincing investors of its potential success may take a while, however.

Then if we take a wider perspective, there is the little matter of Minorco.

Seen from Johannesburg, from which vantage point the world looks rather different than it does from London let alone from Bermuda, a major change is that Charter's role as Anglo's international arm has been transferred to Minorco.

Charter holds just under 25 per cent of Selection, as well as a 5.5 per cent stake in Anglo's international arm. But bringing this business into Charter's hands would mean a change of direct Anglo's international arm.

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#### Mining

After the new arrangement is completed, Charter's 20 per cent in Minorco will be 25 per cent (of enlarged capital). In return, Minorco will get all of Charter's holdings in Anglo American Investment Trust and Anglo American Brazil, most of Anglo American Canada, plus £5.3m cash.

The interest here is not that relationships within Anglo are "tidied up" in the sense that the spider is any less a spider, but that as a consequence of being allotted all these miscellaneous holdings, Minorco may cease being just an offshore holding company and take a more active management role.

It is emphasized within Charter that Minorco will have a particular orientation towards

North America. Given the recent fashion for investor "capitalism's last bastion," could well see less of the A and more of the American.

Charter, of course, has been entirely abandoned by big uncle in South. At Anglo still holds some 35 per cent of the company, as Charter has lost its 5.5 per cent holding, and there is indirect connection of 40 per cent stake in Minorco.

Johannesburg is also finding Charter against its losses at Cleveland. It thought it is seventy w that this hard luck story nearly over. Nevertheless, new arrangements suggest a significant change of direct Anglo's international arm.

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But bringing



## Warburg plans to attract small savers

## New issues

## National savings rise by 112.7m in October

## Bank Base Rates

**BERLIN POWER AND  
LIGHT COMPANY**

**M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited**  
52-53, Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8HP. Tel: 01 538 0851  
**The Over-the-Counter Market**

Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

## One Year High Income Bond

## Wall Street

### Silver gains 16 cents

May, 100.00c; July, 100.20c; \$4  
100.40c.  
COFFEE futures varied from 4c

## ings rise by ctober

## Phoenix-Prudential in

## £8m Mowlem

## Imports hit J. Foster

## Sekers edges up

\_\_\_\_\_

last on dress	11/11
Friday week Div (p)	11/11 P/E

353	+3	17.3	5.0	—
103	-1	12.8	12.4	8.0*
119	2	16.5	15.0	*

54	—	2.6	4.8	11.5
81	—	4.4	5.4	5.4

## Income Bond:

W1H 2AS. Telephone 01-486 0857.

Crane	31½	31½	NCR Corp	60½	60
Crocker Int	27½	27½	NL Industries	30½	31½
Crown Zeller	37	37½	Nabisco	20½	20½
Dari Ind	42½	43½	Nat. Fluid Dairy	7½	7½

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 815.70; 121.33; transportation

26.00-05c; July 26.25-20c; Aug. 26.25-20c; Sept. 26.30-55c; Oct. 26.35-  
CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT, D. 437½-56½c; March 457½-56½c; M.

to £217,000, from £215,000. Weekly list of fixed

Alb & Wilson 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Deb	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
'85-90		
All Ply Higgs 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Ln	68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
'82-87		

Do 6 <sup>th</sup>	Feb '86-91..	58	58
BICC 7 <sup>th</sup>	Feb '90-95..	65	65
BLMC 6 <sup>th</sup>	'98-2003 ..	35	35

93	61 1/2	61 1/2
Barclays Int 7 1/2 '86-91	61 1/4	65 1/2
Bass Char 3 1/2 Ln '87-		
82	44 1/2	44 1/2

Net revenue, after tax, for half-year to Oct 31 up from £195,000 to £226,000.	Blue Circle 7 Dec '88	50 1/2	59 1/2
	93		
	Do 9 Dec '92-'97	57 1/2	70 1/2
	Boots 6 Jan '78-'85	78	71 1/2

F. W. THORPE	81	87	87
Mr K. C. Brangwin, chairman.	Do 81: L'n '91-96 ..	58	62
	Do 71: L'n '81-86 ..	65	66

Pre-tax profit for year to July 31, £330,000 (£653,000).

<b>BREMAR TRUST</b>		EMI 7 La 87-92 ..	39	57
Net profit for six months to		English Elec 6 Deb		
Sept 30 £22 000 (£33 000)		'80-85 ..	711	711
		Esso 6 Deb '77-80 ..	301	301

the terms and conditions for the sale of the bolt works, GKN and Armstrongs. For more information	Glenwed 10-2 Ln 94-95	80-81	80-81
	96	80-81	80-81
	GUS 5-1 Ln	37	37
	Do 7-1 Ln 85-88	60	70

<b>FRANCIS NICHOLLS</b>	Do T. 2004-09	51	51
Francis Nicholls holds, or has	Initial Services 8 Ln		
	88-93	68	68

MEPC 8 Ln	2000-05	55%	57
Metal Box 10 <sup>1</sup>	'93-97	72%	81
Midland Bank 10 <sup>3</sup>	Ln		

progress is being made by all divisions of the group and I expect

First quarter of current year got off to a poor start, mainly because of the VAT increases which had a	Smith W. B. 5' 5" 135	35	35
	Spillers 7' 7" 185	74	74
	Do 7' 7" 185	70	70
	Tair & Lyle 7' 7" 185		

paid £40,000 for a 70 per cent stake in Kingston Computers, a

88	67 1/2	67 1/2
Wainey 7 1/2 Lb '94-99	55 1/2	55 1/2
Dd 8 Lb '90-95	50 1/2	50 1/2
William 7 1/2 Lb '95		

in agricultural land. Group chairman Sir Hector Laing sold 50,000 shares from his 2.3m bene-

holds 843,500 shares (10 per cent).

when company had net profits of DM19.2m.

makers of lightweight closures in metal and plastic for tins and dunnage.

[illegible][illegible]



§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days  
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

هكذا من الأصيل







